The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Defalcation in the Atlantic National Bank.

Bad Speculations by the Cashier with the Funds of the Institution.

Depositors and Stockholders Swindled Out of Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

Mrs. Fisk's Suit—Operations of Thieves—Strike in a Watch Factory—Sailor Boarding House Keepers Violating the Shipping Laws—Arms for the Indians—Railroad War.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1873.

Defalcation in the Atlantic National Bank.

Rumors began to circulate in Wall street today soon after noon concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National Bank, No. 17 Nassau street. The bank was originally started twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The bank sustained severe losses soon after it opened by the depreciation of securities which it held as collateral for loans and which were not redeemed; consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing House, which was first advised of its condition to day. Although the Clearing House officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosures which took place at about 2 o'clock, when G. L. Tappan, cashier, stepped in, and after asking for Mr. Tappan, chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds and lost in stock speculations. Tappan, who is President of the Gallatin National Bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelation, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs on the part of the Clearing House Committee, which is authorized to take such course for the protection of the banks and public. Talcot, the Cashier, told Tappan he had come to him because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The reason of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise a cry for their money. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars at 2:50, gained an entrance and talked rather freely for a short time concerning the thieving of men who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent. But with that and one or two other trifling exceptions the affair passed off very quietly. The Directors, who were to have made an examination, in the afternoon, of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end under different auspices, merely stood around, seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the bank's insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not found any deficiency existing either in them or in the cash. The Examining Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hayes, Hunter and Perkins, gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out those bad, and figuring up, as nearly as possible, the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets.

While they were engaged in this work a messenger was sent for a warrant upon which to hold Talcot, who received notice of the Committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. United States Deputy Marshal Curvis arrived about five o'clock at the bank, and awaited orders from the examiners when to make the arrest. At about seven o'clock the work was finished, and it was found that the deficit, independent of the capital and surplus, amounted to $604,000. About $180,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of the losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that besides using the funds of the bank for purposes of speculation, he had also upouted $762,000 of the private securities left for safe keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in drawers representing $75,000 of gold as assets.

The *Times* says the money and securities of the establishment have been effectually cleaned out, and the drawers and pigeon holes in the safe used for their accommodation were almost empty. So the examining committee found their labors were comparatively light, and as long as the concern had gone so much to smash, it took them but little time to wade through the ruins. It was found that among the depositors the state figures as a creditor to the amount of $30,000, which had been placed there, having been derived from canal tolls. Then the Western Union Telegraph Company kept an account, averaging about $25,000 at the time of the failure.

The total amount of deposits, as computed by the Examining Committee, was $516,000. It was thought that the depositors, out of the assets of the bank, will realize about fifty per cent, of their money, and if the stockholders can stand the assessments for which they are liable, the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

Legislative Investigation of Grievances.

To-day the Legislative Committee on Grievances resumed the investigation of the case of Stephen English, in jail in default of bail on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Testimony was taken showing the allegations made against Mr. Winston and his company had no foundation in fact.

Robert Sewell, counsel for Mr. Winston, testified that the bail ($20,000) Mr. English is required to furnish was fixed by Judge Barbour without a suggestion from him or any one connected with the Mutual company. When English heard of the proceedings before Judge Barbour he fled to Jersey City, where he was followed, and the Courts there ordered him to find bail in $10,000. Preferring to be arrested in New York, English returned here and accordingly was lodged in jail in default of bail. In regard to the McCullough investigation in 1870, witness testified that Tom Fields showed him a report damaging to the company, which was to be presented to the Legislature, but he subsequently had an interview with Fields, which was arranged by Wm. M. Tweed, and a more favorable report was made to the Assembly, but no money was paid to secure the change.

Violating the Sailors' Shipping Law.

The Ship Owners' and Ship Masters' Association propose, in view of the arrests last night, to see how far the organized bands of the Sailor Boarding House keepers may interfere with the commerce of the port. These keepers and their runners have been bold of late. They have prevented from shipping before the Commissioner, as required by law, and even insist that the advance money shall be paid within twenty-four hours after the men have been put on board, and that, often, without the seaman's signature to the note. They also seek to prevent men from shipping that they may break down the law, and for that purpose have a committee in the neighborhood of the Commissioner's office, frightening off seamen, and if a seamen does get into the office he is frequently followed there and openly threatened with violence if he ships in any manner or on terms other than the boarding house keepers dictate. A number of vessels with their cargoes on board have been detained for days waiting a crew.

Railroad War.

Wall street gossip intimates that if the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads cannot be consolidated, close working or running arrangements on a *pro rata* basis will be established between them. It is also said that Gould, Bischoffsheim and Goldsmith have opened the regular Erie campaign, Gould having gone short of stock on sales to the latter, who are long. The campaign is to be still further enlivened, according to the same authority, by a war to be waged by Bischoffsheim, Erie's London banker, on President Watson.

Thieves About.

Three river pirates late last night went on board a bark lying at Fourth street, East River, clubbed the watchman into insensibility, then rifled the cabin. About the same hour a kindling wood factory at avenue B and Eighteenth street was broken into and the watchman bound and gagged. While the thieves were operating on a safe a confederate on guard announced the approach of police, and all got away safely.

Mrs. Fisk's Suit.

In the case of the widow of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier and others, N. W. Butler, who claims to be the owner of twenty-five shares of stock, asked Judge Blatchford to day, through counsel, to be permitted to intervene in the suit and share in the benefits; also that the suit shall not be discontinued without notice to him. The decision was reserved.

Strike in a Watch Factory.

The employes of the United States Watch Company at West End, Jersey City, have struck. It is said, in consequence of the non-payment of wages for the past month, due Friday last, and irregularity of payments made some time previously. The employes number about two hundred and fifty men and women.

Arms for the Indians.

The Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have contracted for one thousand five hundred and three dozen butcher knives and one hundred and twenty skinning knives, among other articles to be furnished the Indians.

No Reduction in Bail.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied a motion for a reduction of bail in the case of ex-Senator Graham, in Ludlow street jail, awaiting trial on a charge of having, while President of the Walkill (N. Y.) National Bank, embezzled part of its funds.

The Eight Hour Rule.

Twenty-seven delegates, from various trades unions in the United States, met in secret session last evening, and after discussion resolved to postpone any attempt to enforce the eight hour rule till 1874.

A Stone-Thrower Arrested.

Edward Carrigan has been arrested on a charge of being the person who in August last fired a stone through the window of a saloon of one Fritz, in West Fifty-second street, killing a daughter of the latter.

Carrying Threats into Execution.

Somebody gave point last night to the ridiculous and threatening letter sent during the week to Recorder Hackett by besmearing the front of his house.

Investigation into Postoffice Accounts.

An investigation is being made by the Washington authorities into the accounts of Henry W. Whiting, Cashier of the New York Postoffice.

Officers to be Arrested.

The Coroner has ordered the arrest of Sergeant Westerman and officer McDonald on a charge of fatally clubbing William Rehsen.

Claims Allowed.

The Board of Audit allowed claims to-day to the amount of $228,000.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—River nineteen feet; falling. Arrived—Alaska, Pittsburgh; Mollie Ragon, Arkansas River. Cloudy and moderating.

CAIRO, ILL., April 27.—Arrived—Shannon; Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis, 10; J. N. Kellogg, New Orleans, 11; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Florence, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Lady Lee, St. Louis, 5; Indiana, Evansville, 6 P. M.; Pat Rogers, Memphis, 7. Departed—Iron Mountain, New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Future City, New Orleans, 9; Quickstep, Evansville, 10; H. Shannon, Memphis, 11; H. M., New Orleans; Belle of the Bluff, Memphis, 11; Kellogg, St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Babbage, St. Louis, 4; Tyrone, Nashville, 8; Bon Accord, St. Louis, 9; Robert Lee, Louisville, 11; Mary Davage, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Painter, Memphis, 5; Indiana, New Orleans, 6; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati, 7. River fallen 4 inches. Raining since 5 A. M; thermometer 60.

EVANSVILLE, April 27.—Cloudy; light rain this morning; mercury 50 to 64. River falls two feet. Departed—Jennie Bacon, 11 P. M.; Ed Bubbs, noon; Morning Star, 2 P. M. Up—R. W. Skillington, midnight; Arkansas Belle, 5 A. M.; Minnesota, 9. Nothing doing to-day. The R. E. Lee is expected to-night.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1873.

The temperature will continue increasing very generally from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard. For the northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the lower Ohio and lower Missouri valley, cloudy weather, falling barometer, fresh to brisk southwesterly to northeasterly winds and occasional rain. For the southwest and western Gulf States, south-easterly and southerly winds, falling barometer, threatening and rainy weather. For the upper Ohio Valley and Kentucky, winds veering to south-easterly increasing by cloudy and warmer weather. For the lower lakes and Middle States, southerly clear weather, with northwesterly to southwesterly winds and higher temperature. For Canada and New England, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cool weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Mobile, New Orleans, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

SPORTING NEWS.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Three thousand people witnessed the base ball game to-day between the Athletic and Baltimore clubs. The former were the victors—score 11 to 4.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamship Mosel, from Bremen, and Glamorgan, from Cardiff, have arrived.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Railroad and Canal Report Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1873.

Friday Afternoon's Proceedings.

The consideration of the railroad article in Committee of the Whole was continued Friday afternoon, the fifteenth section being under consideration, as follows: All railroads shall be substantially fenced by the owners or contractors thereof whenever such railroads shall pass through improved lands; and any railroad company which shall neglect to erect and maintain such fences shall be liable for all damages sustained in consequence of such neglect; and the Legislature shall, by a law, provide for carrying this provision into effect.

Mr. Darlington, of Chester, favored an alteration of the section so as to compel railroads to pay the expense of fencing, but leaving the work to be done by the land-owners, who, he said, could do it more cheaply and in a better manner than could the railroads.

Mr. Cochran, of York, spoke of the importance of fences in protecting the lives of the traveling public. Under the rule now existing the responsibility in this matter was thrown entirely upon the private land owner; but should it rest there?

Mr. Dodd, of Venango, in reply to an observation by Mr. Cochran, remarked that the section did not assume to impair contracts previously made, and that whatever remedies were possessed by the railroads against original land owners would remain.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, thought that as a matter of detail the section might very properly be incorporated in a general railroad law, but he was opposed to it as a part of the constitution. To compel the people in his own section of the State to make these fences, in addition to the other incidental expenses assumed by them in inducing the building of the railroads, would be injudicious.

Mr. McVeagh followed expressing his concurrence in the view that under the section new as well as old railroads would be compelled to provide fences, and that the section was consistent with the theory of the Railroad Committee, that the business of the convention was to legislate upon all these minor details.

The section was then rejected.

The sixteenth section was read, as follows: Every borough or city shall have power to regulate the grade of railroads and the rate of speed of railroad trains within its limits.

Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, remarked that he thought it unnecessary to say a word upon this section, as he could not believe that the committee seriously contemplated the adoption of a provision so extraordinary.

The section was then negatived by an emphatic negative vote.

The seventeenth section, requiring the consent of the local authorities to the passage of every law granting the right to construct or operate a street railroad within any city, borough, or township, was amended, on motion of Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, and agreed to, in the following form: "No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

The next section was as follows: No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article shall have any beneficial legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

After remarks by Messrs. Cuyler, Biddle, Campbell, Gowen, Bigler and Palmer, the section was agreed to by 46 to 12.

The 19th and last section of the article passed, without debate, as follows: The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law. And in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof. And it shall be his duty, on complaint made against said corporations by any citizen, person or company interested, of a violation by law or any infraction of the rules of said corporation injurious to the rights or interests of such complainant to investigate said complaint; and, if it shall appear that any violation has taken place, he shall proceed either against said corporation or the officers thereof, or both; and if on complaint made, or of his own knowledge, it shall appear that any railroad, or part thereof, is so insufficiently or carelessly constructed, supplied, operated, protected, or so out of repair as to imperil life or property, he shall at once notify such delinquent corporation of the same, and specify and direct the remedy to be applied, and it shall be the duty of such corporation to day, through counsel, to be permitted to intervene in the suit and share in the benefits; also that the suit shall not be discontinued without notice to him. The decision was reserved.

Strike in a Watch Factory.

The employes of the United States Watch Company at West End, Jersey City, have struck. It is said, in consequence of the non-payment of wages for the past month, due Friday last, and irregularity of payments made some time previously. The employes number about two hundred and fifty men and women.

Arms for the Indians.

The Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have contracted for one thousand five hundred and three dozen butcher

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION TO BE EXTENDED.

Balances in the Treasury.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

GAUGERS' FEES REDUCED.

Transportation of Mails on Railroads.

NEW INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1873.

The plan for improving the Monongahela river from New Geneva to Morgantown, West Virginia, under the law of the last Congress, appropriating $65,000 for the purpose, will be carried out as soon as Major Wm. E. Merrill, of the United States Engineer Corps, receives a title to the sites between the above-mentioned towns, upon which to erect additional dams.

The Monongahela river is already slackwater navigation to Fairchilds, on Cheat. The inhabitants of the Upper Monongahela are unanimous in their wish that any further improvement of the river should be on the same system that has been so successful for the lower portion, and therefore Engineer Merrill has limited himself to the consideration of improvement by locks and dams. Moreover, the fall of the river between Morgantown and the head of the present slackwater is so great—twenty-eight feet in eighteen miles—and the supply of water is so small in summer, that no other method would give the required relief.

The survey from Morgantown to New Geneva was made in August, 1871, during low water, by Messrs. Fleischpfarr, E. A. Chase and J. F. Wilson, civil engineers, as the slope of the river was the most important point in a slack water system, special attention was paid to the level lines, which were run twice each day, and afterwards verified by continuous leveling both ways, so that each portion of the line was gone over four times.

The Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company have already erected six dams, the last one (No. 6) being located at Rice's Landing. The first dam, or dam No. 7, proposed to be erected by the Government, would be at the most convenient locality below Jacob's Creek. No. 8 would be about one-fourth of a mile above Brown's Ferry; and No. 9 at the dam at Collins' Ripple. No. 8 would have additional advantages of making slackwater up the Cheat River for a distance of over two miles. It is well known that there are valuable iron deposits on this river that have hitherto lacked development on account of the inaccessibility to a market, and a partial slackwatering of this stream may stimulate others to complete the work by additional dams by a tramway. All of the localities selected may be varied slightly after special examinations have been made, but it is believed that no great change will be found necessary.

The extension of the existing slackwater will be greatly to the advantage of the Monongahela Navigation Company, as whatever comes through the upper locks will be almost certain to continue to Pittsburgh, thus passing through the Company's locks and paying their tolls. The great stimulus that would be given to all kinds of business in the valley of the upper Monongahela would add largely to the revenues of the Navigation Company.

Want Their Salary Paid Yearly.

Some of the Postmasters who receive a salary of $5.25 per annum have signified their desire to the Postmaster General of receiving their pay but once a year. The quarterly payments of $1.25 are, according to the statements of Postmasters of this class, spent foolishly, but if they can only secure their year's salary at one time they would be able to buy a hat or a pair of shoes.

Can Cancelled Postal Cards be Re-used?

The question is pending before the Postoffice Department as to whether Masonic lodges or other organizations, can re-use cancelled postal cards by affixing a one cent adhesive stamp. Some of the above orders desire to use the postal cards as a means by which the members can be notified of their quarterly or semi-annual dues. The lodges, upon receiving a remittance for the same, accompanied by the postal card, propose to stamp their card with the word "Paid," and then, by affixing a one cent adhesive stamp, send it back to the member as a receipt for the payment of dues. The question will soon be decided by the Postmaster General.

The New Postage Stamps.

The postage stamps to be used by the Interior Department on and after the 1st of July, will be of vermillion color. Each department will use stamps of a single color, differing from those of other departments.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

The following postmasters were appointed Friday by the Postoffice Department: John F. Fox at Cribbs, Westmoreland county, vice Isaac Wentzel, resigned, salary $22; Jacob Kibler, Sr. Lawrence, Cambria county, vice F. S. Nevling, resigned, salary $12; Richard B. Gates, Portland, Northampton county, vice Squire Hagerman, removed, salary $270; Wm. Rodgers, Terre Hill, Lancaster county, vice Wm. M. Cline, resigned, salary $72; John M. Eckert, Belmont, Lancaster county, vice C. Eboy, resigned, salary $44; Edward Bell, Saltsburg, Iowa county, vice Martin Bell, deceased, salary $64; B. Spencer, Alton, McKean county, vice Joseph E. Butts, declined, salary $100.

Not yet Available.

Negotiations have been in progress recently with bank note printers at the North for the printing of new United States Treasury notes, under the act of March 3, 1873; but the First Comptroller having decided that the appropriations made therefor will not be available until the 12th of July next, it is probable the work will not be commenced before that time.

The Louisville and Portland Canal.

Major Wm. E. Weitzell, of the United States Engineer Corps, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to submit a project for completing the Louisville and Portland canal under the appropriation of $100,000 of last Congress.

Negotiators for a French Postal Treaty Unable to Agree.

There is no prospect of agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States and that of France upon the adoption of a postal treaty. Our Department will not accept the high rates of postage proposed by the French Minister, and there the matter ends. The United States now has satisfactory postal rates with every country except France.

Mail Transportation.

The statement recently compiled at the Postoffice Department and published in a New York paper, showing that the railroads receive more money for conveying the mails than they would receive from freight of the general public, was based upon the payments made for carrying the mails on a through route from Philadelphia to Chicago, as an illustration. Superintendent Bangs, in charge of mail transportation, admits that the railroads which carry the mail on the local routes can establish their claim that they are paid less for such freights than they could receive for the same space when occupied by freight of private parties. There is a desire on the part of the Postoffice Department to get the different railroads before the Senate Committee on Transportation again.

A New Japanese Light House.

The Japanese Government gives notice that a revolving white light of the fourth order will be shown from the Light House erected on Anoria Lake, Matoya Harbor, Province of Shima, on the night of the 1st of April, 1873, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise, the temporary light of that point to be discontinued.

Gaugers' Fees Reduced.

The Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just sent to the printer a new schedule of gaugers' fees, which reduces the per diem limit from $9 to $6. The new rules will go into effect on the 1st of May next.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1873.

Balances in the Treasury.

Currency, $1,483,399; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,600,000; coin, $77,193,468, including coin certificates, $26,268,400; legal tenders outstanding, $357,942,286.

Investigation of Vienna Commissioners.

A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr. Jay, United States Minister, and Thomas McElrath, into the conduct of American Commissioners to the Exposition, will be made public as soon as received.

The Congressional Conscience Fund.

Ex-Representatives Cox and Peters have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

New Internal Revenue Regulations.

New regulations have been issued for the government of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under the act of December 24th, 1872. Collectors are required to take possession on May 20th of the public property then in the custody of the Assessors, giving receipts therefor, and to have a thorough canvass made monthly of their several districts. Distilleries are to be kept under such surveillance as will make fraud impossible.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Spain—Carlists Defeated—The Establishment of a Commune Demanded by the Ultras—Farmers Ordered to Abandon their Homes and Move into the Cities—The Dutch Troops in Sumatra to be Reinforced—Atrocities in Cuba Confirmed—Emperor William at the Russian Capital—Excitement in Vienna Over the Suspension of American Commissioners—The Elections in France—The Radical Candidates Victorious.

SPAIN.

Carlists Defeated.

MADRID, April 26.—The *Official Gazette* announces that Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last.

The Carlists have been defeated several times recently. In one engagement their loss in wounded was over one hundred men.

Modification of the Ministry.

Rumors of a modification of the ministry are current. It is said the present government, with the exception of Figueras, Pi Y. Margall and Castelar, will retire, and Contreras, Estebaez, Garcia, Lopez and Rispa, or other advanced Federalists, succeed the retiring members.

The Establishment of a Commune Demanded by the Ultras.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

MADRID, April 27.—The Ultras demand the establishment of a commune, and are engaged in hunting down members of the Permanent Commission. Sagosta was surrounded in the street by armed men, the leader bearing a Phrygian cap on a bayonet. Seceira was arrested in the house of Serrano. The mother of Figuera was imprisoned yesterday. The increasing fury of the Ultras must necessitate a crisis. Numerous arrests of Monarchial volunteers are disposed to fight against the execution of the decree for disarming them.

Carlist Band Routed.

The band commanded by the famous chief Saballs has been routed, and its leader has disappeared.

Farmers Ordered to Abandon their Homes.

Captain General Velarde has ordered the inhabitants of country districts invaded by Carlists to abandon their farms and houses and retire into the cities, with all the provisions they can carry.

RUSSIA.

Emperor William at the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The German emperor arrived in this city to-day. He was received with extraordinary honors. He was met at Gatschina, thirty miles hence, by the Czar and Grand Duke, who accompanied him to the city.

The two Emperors made their entrance in the private carriage of the Czar, and their arrival manifested the greatest enthusiasm. Emperor William first reviewed the regiments of which he is honorary Colonel, and was then conducted to the winter palace, where he was formally received by the court with the most imposing ceremonies. The Czar presented to him his portrait, a sword of honor, the cross of St. George, the Iron Cross for merit, with the additional inscription "for valor," and an inkstand and vases in lapis lazuli.

WEST INDIES.

Newspaper Advice.

HAVANA, April 25.—The *Tribuna* yesterday attacked the present system of education in Havana and the Junta, which has embargoed the property of Cubans, and says it will give their names. The *Tribuna* also advices the people to abstain from playing in the Havana lottery.

Ordered to Spain.

General Riquelme has been ordered to return to Spain.

Atrocities Confirmed.

Havana Journals confirm the burning of Aura and the killing of some inhabitants by the insurgents.

AUSTRIA.

Excitement Over the Suspension of American Commissioners.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

VIENNA, April 27.—There is much excitement here over the suspension of corruptly appointed American Commissioners. There is a report that the assistant of a head commissioner borrowed money of a man who obtained a refreshment contract, and operated with others in a similar way. The new men are already at their duties, and are socially of a better position.

FRANCE.

The Election.

PARIS April 27.—The election of deputy to fill the vacant seat for this city in the Assembly was held to-day. The vote cast was unusually large. The following are the latest returns: M. Barodet, Radical, 166,000; Baron Staffel, conservative, 127,000 and Couil de Remusat, supporter of President Thiers, 25,500. The official returns will probably differ a little from these figures, which insure the election of M. Barodet.

Large sums were bet on to-day in Marseilles and Bordeaux, in which the Radical candidates were also successful.

SUMATRA.

Reinforcements for the Dutch.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The Government has ordered fourteen steamers to proceed immediately to Sumatra and co operate with the Dutch troops in their movements against the Achenese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for the troops.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The frost of Friday night injured the fruit crop of Middle Tennessee.

—The young cotton has been killed by frost in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

—The London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist Committee in London, who are collecting funds for Don Carlos, as it is claimed, in violation of the International law.

—At Annapolis, on Saturday morning in the case of Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a *nol pros* was entered by the prosecuting attorney, thus ending the Wharton trial.

A BRACE OF PITTSBURGHERS.

Sketches of Thos. H. Baird Patterson and Thomas Howard, Constitution Makers.

The limner of the Philadelphia *Press*, which is giving pencil sketches of the delegates in the Constitutional Convention, has reached a couple of Pittsburghers, and serves them up in this fashion:

HON. THOMAS H. BAIRD PATTERSON.

One of the tallest delegates among the young men, is the Hon. Thomas H. B. Patterson, the Democratic delegate from Pittsburgh. He sits far over to the right, is more than six feet high, weighs 150 pounds, wears side whiskers and moustache, has dark brown hair, good forehead, and fine features. He was born in Pittsburgh, May 6, 1844, was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he graduated in 1864, and then went at once into the army, and served to the close of the war as one of Pennsylvania's private volunteers. He studied law with his grandfather, Hon. Thomas H. Baird, judge of the Greene, Fayette, and Washington district, finishing with George Shiras, Esq., of Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to the bar in 1867. He is the law partner of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, and has devoted his whole post *bellum* career to his profession, and has held no office till now. He is on the Committee on Legislation and Railroads and Canals. His addresses are models of brevity and perspicuity, and none more so than that on the occasion of the death of Mr. Hopkins of Washington. He is a Presbyterian, and persevering in all his predilections. He is a good speaker and a good member.

HON THOMAS HOWARD.

An earnest, go-ahead, serious and forcible speaker is the Hon. Thomas Howard, of Pittsburgh, one of the Republicans who so ably represent Allegheny county in the Convention. He formerly filled the English standard of a gentleman's weight—12 stone 10—or 178 pounds, but now runs down to 165, and is in fighting trim. He is about 5 feet 8¼ inches in height, has a dark hair, frosted and trimmed whisker, a good loud voice, and a decided manner. Self-educated, self-reliant, he is of the true type of our most useful statesmen. He was born in Rome, New York, August 1818. At the age of ten he moved with his father, a Baptist preacher, to Crawford county, Pa., and at the age of thirteen, with no means and no education but that obtained in the old log school house, he set out on foot for the lake shore, and was taken up on the waters of old Erie, a distance of eighty miles, with his patrimony upon his back and his destiny in his hands. Here he entered a store, and engaged a good teacher to educate him in the evenings. At the age of nineteen he started for Pittsburgh, and there studied law with John Williamson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In early days he was a Democrat, but was present at the christening of the Republican party, and supported Fremont in 1856. In 1861 Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, sent him to San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, where he remained about seven months; then resigned the consulate and returned to his profession in Pittsburgh. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Russell Errett, resigned, and served one year. After this he was sick for about two years, and was able to take little part in politics or public affairs, and held no other office until elected to this Convention. Here he is on the Committee on Legislation and Railroads and Canals. He is fearless and bold in the advocacy of all those measures he believes to be right, and takes high ground in favor of radical reforms in the new Constitution. He is an earnest Republican, and his son, Hon. Jay T. Howard, is at present Consul in Italy. The delegate from Pittsburgh crooks no hinges of the knee before powerful corporations, and bows not to the behests of corrupt party mandates, but is all-in all a man, thinking and acting always for himself.

MEMPHIS.

Suspension of a Bank.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—The Memphis Life and General Insurance Bank, D. B. Malby, President, suspended this morning. Liabilities $250,000, which, it is said, are fully secured by assets.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—ONE FOR EACH Ward in the two cities; also for every town in Allegheny county. Apply to S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. Pleasant Work and Good Pay! ap23-MWF

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 40 Coke Burners, at C. H. Armstrong's Coke Works, Twelfth ward. Steady work; $1 50 per oven. Good men can make $2.75 per day, year round. Inquire at office, Twenty-ninth and Liberty streets.
C. H. ARMSTRONG.

Also at Armstrong & Mathews's besides Moorhead & Co.'s Rolling Mill, 43 in-n. Same wages, cash every Saturday. Houses at works.
ARMSTRONG & MATHEWS.

WANTED TO LOAN—MONEY ON mortgages in amounts from $1,000 to $20,000 at reasonable rates of interest. Apply to ISIDORE COBLENS, Broker, 58½ Fourth avenue. ap24tf2

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY for the new WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.
We are now offering MORE LIBERAL terms to RELIABLE men than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business.
No capital required. We STAND ALL LOSSES AND MAKE COLLECTIONS AT OUR EXPENSE. HORSE, WAGON and OUTFIT furnished if necessary.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who will furnish their own teams.
Now is the time to apply and get ready for the spring trade.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
apS-TTHS 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRable residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds of half an acre, planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. ENDSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:3S

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY—OWING TO the rapidly increasing demand for the "Wellman Rolled Steam and Gas Engine," we have concluded to devote our attention exclusively to this branch of our business, and offer for sale the "Wellman Pittsburgh Foundry," Buildings, Machinery, Patterns, &c. Machinery consists of one 30 horse power Engine; 6 Sal Iron Lathes; 12 heads; capable of turning out 800 tons per year; 3 Cranking Barrels; 30 Polishing Wheels; 1 self Emery Wheel; 1 large Drill Press; Lathes, Grindstones, &c., with shafting and belting complete. Also all the good will and trade of the works, amounting to 400 tons yearly. Purchasers to have the privilege of making as many Steel and Gray castings, which at once secures a permanent and profitable business. For particulars inquire at office, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
ap25-s1

FOR SALE 44 FEET ON WOOD street, 60 feet deep, four doors from the corner of Fourth; No. 56 and 58, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART,
mh27:3S Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free of in bond, an agent to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my12 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 131 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
and 482 Penn street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRable property, the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, No. 132 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. mh27:3S

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE of H. C. MUELLER, dec'd, beautifully situated at Glendale Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with a magnificent view of the Ohio River and surrounding country, fronting on the Railroad and Beaver road, near the Station. Improvements consist of a two story frame house with ten rooms, (finished attic), large hall and good cellars, well finished out and inside in latest style. Also a two story frame house, with coal, wood, and smoke house, bake oven and washing conveniences in rear. Also barn and carriage house. The quantity of ground can be had to please the purchaser. Good springs, well, and cistern on the ground, which is well laid out and covered with shrubbery, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. Enquire of
JOHN C. FLEINER,
No. 96 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn'a,
or JOHN H. MUELLER,
No. 158 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Executors of H. F. Mueller, Dec'd.
mh21:3S-MWF

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late MRS. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlors; gas and water throughout the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and commodious. For further particulars call on or address
E. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE,

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout. Lot 24 feet by 99 feet, fronting which is a Lot 24 feet front by 99 deep. Situate 66 Bow street, Allegheny, formerly No. 4. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots 25 feet wide, 100 feet deep, 1, 3 and 10 acres. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

ELECTIONS.

GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO. OF PENN'A, PITTSBURGH, April 26, 1873.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Fifth Avenue Bank, No. 195 Fifth avenue, on THURSDAY, May 8th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

James Lippincott,	Jost Ruch,
G. W. Meyer,	J. H. Dommler,
A. Kaufmann,	Daniel Klein,
Wm. M

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 42¾f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 117⅝@117⅞.

IT IS STATED at the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, that during the last fiscal year over four thousand five hundred persons paid special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco—a large increase over former years.

BRICKLAND, the escaped convict, has been re-arrested,—he having been concealed in a barn, near Collier's Station, in West Virginia. He admits having been furnished with a knife, during his trial. His escape was hardly more remarkable than his re-arrest.

In order to accommodate our numerous advertisers, and at the same time not infringe upon the news department of the GAZETTE, we have been compelled to use a smaller sized type for the editorial and news matter. This arrangement allows more space to be devoted to advertisements, and will not in the least reduce the quantity of general news given. Thus, although probably not quite so much space may sometimes be occupied by miscellaneous matter, the paper will contain fully as much, or even more, than formerly, on account of the smaller type used.

TREASURER SPINNER declines to furnish the names of Congressmen who desire to remain in public life, and who have refused their "back pay." In a letter to the editor of the Rock Island (Illinois) *Argus* conveying this refusal, Mr. Spinner adds:

"I have no objection to stating, for your information, the amount of back pay that has been returned to the Treasury, which is, to this date, $77,757 77; but, as a considerable portion of this amount has been returned by Senators and Representatives who have declined that publicity be given to the matter, I do not feel at liberty to furnish their names."

THE severity of the winter and spring has made frightful havoc in the young nurseries of the fruit growing region of Michigan, on which the northwest depends for its apples, peaches, and smaller fruits. A correspondent at Battle Creek notes the fact that a large nurseryman in that place is now cutting down to the ground 60,000 young nursery apple trees, which the cold weather last winter froze and killed to the ground. The roots are not killed, and they will grow up again. This ruins his trade in apple-trees this year, and the same is true generally in other parts of the State as to fruit trees. The old apple trees are not killed to any extent.

JAPANESE credit stands high in European money markets considering that it is but a few years since Japan was regarded as outside the pale of civilization, and her people outlaws or pirates. Information has been received at Washington by the Japanese Legation of the successful negotiation in London of a loan of ten millions of dollars for the Japanese Government. The negotiation was conducted by General G. B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, and M. Joshide, Japanese Minister of Finance. The rate of interest was fixed at seven per cent. Offers were made to loan two millions more, but the Commissioners were not authorized to exceed the above amount.

FROM information received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we learn that the public land in the United States not yet surveyed amounts to 1,251,633 acres, and that the Surveyor General will commence new surveys in nearly all the Territories early in July, at which time the appropriations for that purpose become available. Settlements under the preemption and homestead laws are occurring quite rapidly, and it is anticipated that during the present spring months the immigration to the United States will give an impetus to the workings of the land laws, and increase the duties of all officers under it. Several important modifications of the land laws were brought before the last Congress, all of which were favorably reported upon by the committees, but failed for want of time for Congress to act upon them. The bill consolidating the pre-emption law with the homestead law passed both houses, but not in time to receive the President's signature.

THE Louisiana question is before the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision is probable that will finally dispose of the claims of the two State Governments. It will be recollected the Court last winter refused a writ of prohibition to be directed to Judge Durell in one of the cases arising under the election canvass, but at the same time the Court went on to say that an appeal would lie in the case on a final decree. The petitioners, therefore, filed an application for an appeal before Judge Durell on the 10th of December last, which he held under advisement till the 25th of January, 1873, and then refused. The petitioners now, through their counsel, have asked the Supreme Court to allow a mandamus directing Judge Durell to allow an appeal. This proceeding being *exparte*, the United States have not appeared by counsel on one side or the other. It is probable that an answer will be given by the court this week. The petition claims that the decree of Judge Durell, indicating the right between two rival election boards and requiring a transfer of the election papers, returns and documents to the Kellogg Board, is in its operation on the parties and on the subject of litigation, such a decree or order as entitles the defendants to an appeal. In other words, it brings up the question for final review whether the severely criticised action of Judge Durell must stand without revision by the court of last resort. It is important aside from its bearings on the Louisiana case.

THE Governor of New Jersey has appointed, and the extra session of the Senate convened for the purpose has confirmed, two Commissioners from each of the seven Congressional districts of the State to propose amendments to the State Constitution. These amendments, after having been ratified by two successive Legislatures, will go to the people for approval. If they pass these ordeals they will become part of the organic law of the State. The Commission consists of one Democrat and one Republican from each district, and includes some of the best men of the State. Among them are the Chief Justice, the Speakers of the Senate and House, and other prominent and experienced public men. New York adopted a plan of a similar character to amend its Constitution, and the Commissioners have concluded their labors, and their work is now pending before the Legislature. It has to be approved by two successive Legislatures and then ratified by the people. Constitutional reform is just now the most active political sentiment in the northern States. The States that have either taken recent action in revising their fundamental law or propose to do so, are Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. Special legislation and the railroad transportation questions are the most prominent subjects in the west. In New Jersey and Connecticut a more equal representation of the people in the Legislatures is desired in lieu of the present system.

THE feeling prevailing, especially in the rural districts against the Congressmen who voted for, dodged, or in any way contributed to the salary plunder, is shown by the fact that General Garfield has felt himself compelled to address a three column letter of explanation to his constituents of the Nineteenth Ohio district. The General is one of the foremost men of his State, has hitherto had the unbounded confidence of his constituents, and was in a fair way to reach the United States Senate, when he was halted by Ben Butler's scheme. He was severely censured by a recent Republican Convention held in Warren, Trumbull county, and called on to "resign forthwith" his office as representative in Congress. After putting the best face possible on his vote, and explaining that he was opposed to the increase until it was incorporated in the appropriation, when he had to vote for it to save an extra session, General Garfield in his letter to his constituents, says:

"Were I to follow my own inclinations merely, I would at once abandon a position so difficult to fill acceptably, and which the assaults of calumny have rendered on so many accounts undesirable. But the charge on which the demand of the Warren Convention is based is an injustice to which I cannot assent. The principle on which it is made rises above any merely personal consideration. If I ought to resign for casting this vote, every elective officer should resign whenever any of his official acts, done in good faith, are strongly disapproved by those who elected him. If the delegates believe the retroactive salary clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did. I do not consent to the logic that leads to such a conclusion."

In conclusion he appeals from the rash action of the Warren Convention to the more deliberate judgment of his constituents.

AS AN illustration of the tendency toward the practical, in the communication of instruction in the schools, may be mentioned the course pursued in Boston. Sewing is taught in several of the schools in that city, and the system is to be extended to all. Machines are used, and the girls are trained to sew accurately, and to make a variety of garments. The system will undoubtedly extend to other cities, and children will be taught, ultimately, not merely sewing, but many of the practical arts. The tendency of American common school institutions is to supplant all other schools of their grades, by supplying, freely, instruction in all branches that may be taught at school at all. Drawing and music, vocal and instrumental, were innovations on the old system, quite as marked as would cooking be, over the present system of school instruction. Nor will the teaching of cooking be the occasion of greater surprise, than was the introduction of sewing in the schools of Boston. If dining is a fine art, as Charles Lamb ones declared, certainly that essential to a good dinner, —the cooking,—is also a fine art. And why not teach cooking as well as sewing? Our national disease is said to be dyspepsia, occasioned in part by hasty eating, but in greater part, by bad cooking. Who can say that defective cooking has not had much to do with hasty eating? It is much easier to linger over a well cooked dish, than over one badly prepared. If the day shall come when crisp roasts shall give way to those that are rare and juicy, and leathery steaks to such as really melt in the mouth, and sodden potatoes to others mealy and dry—we shall be near that desired millennium, when dyspepsia will only be remembered as a horrid nightmare, suffered in the days of barbarous cookery. Seriously, however, this tendency toward the practical in school instruction is in every way commendable. It is in accord with the intense practicability of the American character that girls should be taught arts useful in their sphere of life, and boys such employments as may be of service to them in after years. And Boston deserves credit for having originated the system.

SERRANO'S FAILURE.

Those who have attentively followed the history of Marshal Serrano, as one of Queen Isabella's courtiers, as Prim's coadjutor in promoting insurrection against the Queen, Prime Minister and Counselor of Amadeus, as an enemy to the King, and finally to his elevation to a ministerial position in the Republican Government, will not be surprised at his effort to overthrow the authority of the executive, and have himself proclaimed Dictator. He is a self-seeking demagogue, a man of small ability, of unprincipled character, and of boundless self-conceit. While Prim lived, he was constrained to quietness and order, by the superior force of Prim's character. On the death of the prime mover in the great rebellion, Serrano attempted to control the new King, and succeeded for a time. When Amadeus refused longer to be controlled by him, and gave the leadership to Zorilla, Serrano withdrew from court, his wife even refusing to be present at the christening of the young child of the King. Pending the difficulty between Amadeus and his Cabinet relative to the military, Serrano intrigued for restoration to power, but named conditions which so disgusted the King that he preferred abdication to compliance.

When at the latest reconstruction of the Republican cabinet, Serrano was admitted to a place among the ministry, the fear was inspired that he would foment disturbance, in order to promote his selfish purposes. His history and character did not contribute to the belief, however, that he would resort to force to accomplish his ends; and the issue proves that he miscalculated in doing so. He had not enough forces of character for an emergency of so grave a nature, and the result was a ridiculous failure. A bull ring, filled with armed volunteers, comprised his demostration; their surrender, at the sight of a few mitrailleuses, ended the movement, and compelled Serrano to seek safety in flight. Had Prim projected a movement for the overthrow of a government, or party, he would have developed more decision and purpose. Certainly he would not have committed himself to such an enterprise without first counting the cost, and preparing for every emergency. It required Serrano to commit a few volunteers to such a movement, while he skulked around, prepared for flight in the event of failure.

The energy developed by the Government has in it a basis of hope for the future of the Republic. While men like Serrano may possibly conspire with Carlists against the existing order of things, they will really accomplish little, so long as there is vigor and energy in central government. Yet in one phase of the recent struggle, there are reasons for apprehension, lest the Republic should be overthrown. The Committee appointed by the Cortes and the Ministry were at open war, the Committee being suppressed by force of arms. In all of this may be seen the elements of distrust, jealously and ill-feeling. Should the Ministry be strong enough to hold these adverse influences in check, till the election is over, they will, in the event of success before the people, be stronger than at any previous time, and the prospects of the Republic will be very encouraging. Should they fail to maintain their place vigorously, or should the elections be against them, the prospects will be gloomy indeed. The prospects, however, are favorable to success in both the particulars named, and we entertain the hope that the crisis will be safely passed.

While referring to this subject, we may take occasion to explain, that the hesitancy of the Great Powers in Europe, to recognize the Republic, is now understood to grow, not so much out of ill-will, as the fact that the existing government is merely provisional. The elections will be followed by the organization of a constituent Assembly, and its action will result in an established government, which can be properly recognized. It will thus be seen that very much depends on the coming election. It forms a crisis in the history of the Republic. Safely passed, and all the Serranos and Carlos in Spain will be unable to prevent its permanent establishment. Already it is taking hold on the affections of the people, as they see in it a relea[se]ment from the thraldom of poverty and wrong.

PERSONAL.

JENNY LIND is very sick.

VON MOLTKE is a Dane by birth.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER is safe, after all.

MISS BRADDON gets $10,000 a novel.

SECRETARY BELKNAP is still in TEXAS.

THE Sultan has softening of the brain.

THE failure of James A. Ward, pork-packer, of Kansas City, is announced.

STONEWALL JACKSON is to have a monument—paid for, it is stated, by members of the English Parliament.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS' latest editorials are profuse in praise of General Grant's "rare combination of elements of character."

MR. ERNEST LONGFELLOW, the second son of the poet, is much commended, in Boston, for his growing skill as a landscape painter.

J. C. W. RICHARDSON, a school teacher in the State of Louisiana, finds himself entitled to the sum of $3,000 by the will of Mr. Greeley.

MR. LEWIS, aged seventy-five years, was found drowned in about two feet of water, in the cellar of William L. Leslie's house, Waterville, Me., on Friday last.

JOSEPH MILLER, an aged and respectable citizen of Carlisle, Pa., died Thursday night at 12 o'clock. He was the oldest citizen of the place, being in his one hundredth year.

THE Danbury *News* says the "Black Crook" is to be their again in about three months, "which is a long time to wait; but, then, the street crossings are very muddy."

DON IGNACIO CASTON, lately deceased, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 95, was a soldier under General Jackson's command, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815.

IF there be an elysium on earth it must exist in a county of Virginia, the clerk of which reports that there is neither lawyer, doctor, nor preacher within its precincts, nor has been for twenty years past.

ROBERT L. GROENDYKE, an Iowa boy of nine years, has recently passed an examination entitling him to a certificate as teacher of the second grade if he cares to take it out. There will be a paragraph in the Iowa papers some of these days concluding with: "Dearest Bobby, thou hast left us," &c.

THE women of Philadelphia who are interested in the success of the Centennial Exposition have formed a permanent committee consisting of thirteen ladies to co-operate with the Commissioner in the prosecution of its work. Of this committee, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, a great daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and daughter of William Duane, is President, and she is assisted by other ladies of large social influence.

AN Elm street boy smoked his first pipe on Saturday, and came home very sick. He didn't know what was the matter with him, but his mother did. She gave him two quarts of boneset tea, and put a quarter of a yard of plaster on his breast, and some mustard drafts on his feet. Then she put him to bed and darkened the room, and fed him on a new kind of balsam till Monday morning, when she allowed she had got the best of that typhus attack.—*Danbury News.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A BILL making civil marriages compulsory is about to be introduced in the German Parliament.

A LONDON gas company has dispensed with stokers, and proposes to make its gas by machinery.

A SPECIAL dispatch says that the town of Morlan, Arkansas, was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $50,000.

IT is said that in Scotland one man in every thousand goes to college, in Germany the proportion is one for every 2600; in England it is one for every 5809.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau has redeemed over $200,000 worth of stamps since the last act on account of the abolition of the tax on many dutiable articles.

THE inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary have been notified of an application for an injunction to restrain them from leasing the convict labor of that prison, as provided by an act of the Legislature last winter.

A CALL has been issued to the heirs of the Townley-Chase estate of England who reside in the vicinity of Cincinnati, to meet at the Becket House, Dayton, Ohio, on the 28th of April, to take steps toward securing the property.

AT Springfield, Ill., on Friday afternoon, Andrew Orson, belonging to the Great Eastern Circus Company, was fatally stabbed by Samuel Wood, a canvasman, in the employ of the same company. Wood was arrested and committed to jail at Quincy, Ill.

THE directors of the Paris Beaux-Arts have given a commission to Bertholdi, the sculptor, for the model of a statue of Lafayette, which, having been cast in bronze, is to be presented by France to the United States in recognition of American sympathy during the late war with Germany, with the expression of a wish, intimates the Paris *Soir*, that it be erected in one of the leading thoroughfares of New York city.

DETECTIVE FLANIGAN, of Chicago, arrested a band of six thieves, who, for three years past, have been committing depredations in the freight yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroads at Quincy. Three of the gang have been in the employ of the roads for years, and their confederates were located in the immediate vicinity of the freight yards, and their robberies have amounted to thousands of dollars.

ON Friday evening, a singular explosion occurred at No. 169 West Madison street, Chicago, in a clothes cleaning and dyeing establishment. The room in which the garments were being cleansed with benzine became so filled with gas that it caught fire from a stove and exploded, filling the room with the flame. A little child of the proprietor, L. Harding, was so burned that its life is despaired of, and Harding himself received severe injuries, as did also Robert Simpson, an employe.

THE fact that a New York murderer, upon being arraigned for trial, has actually pleaded guilty, may be regarded as one of the extraordinary events of the time. Robert P. Bieckley, who killed his niece, "Maud" Merrill, upon being called for trial, told the Court that he wanted to plead guilty of murder in the first degree, that he had killed his niece, was not insane, and was willing to suffer the consequences. This unusual circumstance—extremely unusual for New York—deserves a record.

COAL will be made still dearer and scarcer in England by the formidable strike of twenty thousand coal-miners in Leicestershire. The combination of mine-owners and the panic about exhausting the mines have already produced a serious coal-famine, and are remotely the cause of the Atlantic disaster. Some good may result from this state of affairs in the discovery of new methods of economy and of new sources of fuel. A patent has already been sought for a process of resolving air into its component gases, so that they can be used for fires or light.

THE Insurance Convention sitting in New York favor the insertion of a clause in all fire policies limiting the responsibility of companies to three-quarters of the loss. They think that upon the general adoption of such a rule property-owners, knowing that in any event one-quarter of the loss must fall upon themselves, will take greater pains to prevent fires. Under the present system of full insurance, it is often rather to a man's interest that his property should burn; the new rule would bring his interests and those of the companies together.

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the St. Joseph Fruit Growers' Association, Michigan, announces as the result of a tour of observation through the fruit farms of that region, that so many peach-buds are alive that sanguine fruit growers estimate the crop of peaches at one-third a full crop. The peach trees killed by the severe cold were mostly old, sickly trees. Apples never looked better. The pear trees are unhurt. Grapes promise abundant crops. Strawberries are in splendid condition and will yield a full crop, and cherries and plums promise equally as well.

THE Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has just rendered a decision in the case of Underwood vs. McVeigh, which places the former party in rather an awkward predicament. The plaintiff is none other than Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, who, it seems, in 1864 undertook to speculate in some Alexandria real estate, in a manner that did not exactly comport with his judicial position. The decree of the Court ejects Underwood from the property which was purchased by him at a confiscation sale ordered by himself, and clearly indicates that in the opinion of the Court "Underwood's conduct had been such as to shock the moral sense of every honest man."

THE Germans at Strasbourg demand that their language shall be taught in all the schools. The Protestant academy there has been one of the most recent to yield to this order, and has admitted a certain number of German professors. When the Prussians went further, however, and required that French should almost entirely be replaced by German, a rebellion broke out which has not yet been appeased. Over three hundred families having pupils at the school have collectively addressed a letter to the director, in which they threaten to withdraw their children if the institution loses its distinctive character as Alsacian. They say, very justly and truly, that a thorough knowledge of French, in its grammar, its literature, and its written form is indispensable to their children, connected as they are with France, and all their affiliations being with that country.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE miners went to work at the Rhodes Coal Company's mines, near New Lisbon, on Tuesday, at ninety-five cents per ton.

A COAL miner named Lewis Lewis, while intoxicated, Wednesday afternoon, fell through the railroad bridge east of Dennison and was drowned.

THE barn of Martin Clark, near Middletown, was destroyed by fire Friday night. It contained 15,000 pounds of tobacco and a lot of farming utensils. Insured for $1,200.

THERE is a capital chance for an enterprising young man, who has a taste for farming, up at Clymer. A maiden lady living there, of an uncertain age, has recently fallen heir to seven thousand acres of land, and has "no one to love, no one to caress."

THE law for the protection of wild ducks in Ohio prevents the shooting of such game between the first of March and the first of September. All persons are liable to a fine of $2 for every wild duck killed, having one in possession, or exposed for sale.

FRIDAY night last the residence of Hon. J. A. Giddings, at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, was totally destroyed by fire. It was built over fifty years ago while the place was yet covered with the native forest and was the old homestead of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

THE soap factory of William Franklin, in Youngstown, was burned to the ground Friday morning. He had about six hundred dollars' worth of soap and other materials in the building, which were all lost. Total loss about sixteen hundred dollars. No insurance.

THE Cleveland and Chagrin Falls Railroad Company has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are S. Burke, Reuben Hitchcock, John Tod, James B. Hodgskin, Alfred Adams, J. W. Williams, Silas Whitlock and H. H. Benjamin.

MRS. THOMAS LAVELL, of McArthur, was killed by lightning on Wednesday, the current striking the house and descending through the kitchen in which she was seated. The lightning struck several buildings in the vicinity of Chillicothe on Friday, doing much damage in some instances.

THE stockholders of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh railroad held a meeting at Ashtabula, on Tuesday afternoon and voted for the issue of second mortgage bonds and preferred stock for improvements on the road. President McCreery states that regular trains will be run May first.

THE father of Hon. S. S. Cox, Zekiel T. Cox, aged 78, is the only surviving Senator of the Legislature of 1831-2. S. S. Cox's grandfather was Judge Samuel Sullivan, who was in 1818 Senator from Muskingum county, and was, while Senator, elected Treasurer of State on motion of General Harrison, who sat beside him.

THE Iron Railroad of Ironton received a fine new locomotive from Pittsburgh on Wednesday, brought by the steamer Nail City. While the locomotive was being pulled up the grade, and was about two miles from barge, a hook holding a pulley-block broke, and the rails being wet, the blocking under the wheels slipped and let the engine run back; but fortunately the steamer Nail City was waiting for the barge, went to Ashland after some more barges, and had not taken the barge away, or the engine would have gone into the river. As it was, it ran on the barge, but not doing much damage to the engine.

A SAD accident occurred in Youngstown, on Thursday afternoon, by which a brakeman on the A. & G. W. Ry., named Patrick Hollarn lost his life. Hollarn was engaged in "setting brakes" upon a coal train switching near the store house of Odbert, Brownlee & Co. In passing from one car to another, he missed his footing and fell upon the track. Nearly the whole train passed over his body. He presented a shocking sight. His head was completely crushed, and the brains strewn along the track, both legs and hips crushed, several ribs, both collar bones and his right arm near the shoulder, were broken. He was about twenty years of age.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 ..... $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ellmaker, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says the ghost story suddenly came to a climax last Friday night, through the vigilance of the Sheriff, who captured the spook about midnight. The ghost had taken refuge on a pile of tin on the outer side of the jail, preparatory to making its accustomed nightly visits; but the Sheriff, with characteristic vigilance, captured the phantom spirit before it effected an entrance —to the jail, of course.

ALLEN C. BOWIE, Esq., of Uniontown, while on a visit to the mountain, and whilst operating near Bear Creek and Johnstown, near the Maryland line, discovered a large panther while riding along the road. The animal jumped from the side of the road as the buggy approached, and then disappeared behind the thickets. This panther has been seen several times before during the winter, and has been a terrible scourge to that section of country. It was a very large one and would measure at least seven feet in length.

"All Righteo"

Capt. Swan, of San Francisco, sends us the following item, cut from one of the California papers:

A laughable incident occurred one evening, recently, on the trip to Sacramento. There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. One was occupied by a lady and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman, and set her wits at work to oust him out. She succeeded about as follows:

Motioning the Chinaman to rise, she explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames, and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat. John said "all righteo" and got in the aisle while she placed the seats as above described, and then proceeded to fix up on the bed thus improvised, with her head resting on her valise.

She supposed that the Chinaman would at once take the hint that the lady wanted to take a little rest, in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John hadn't heard of the womans' rights movement, and at once proceeded to crawl in and stretch himself by her side, with his head on a little bundle of his own. The Chinese are an imitative race, and like to do as others do, you know.

The lady, as soon as she discovered that she had a bedfellow, got up, a little wildly, and started for the next car, to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had been watching the little scene with some interest. John took no notice of the fun he had created, but went to sleep with the whole bed to himself.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, New Goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh, and guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock.

Mrs. S. A. Warner's "Coloris," a Water Color for the hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" long before its time. There is a way of preventing all that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stocks, wholesale and retail.

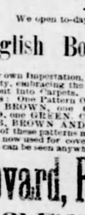
PITTSBURGH TAR
CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 69 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Hats, Hats, Hats,
Ladies' and Misses' Hats, the new
"FLORIDA" HATS,
Ladies' and Misses' Linen Hats, new styles.
Parasols, Parasols,
Opening new styles in Club Sticks, Chatelaines, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Parasols, new colors.
Real Hair Goods.
NEW RIBBONS,
Plain, Gros Grain and Watered in newest shades.
NEW FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES,
LADIES' HOSE
In qualities and prices from lowest to finest imported Goods.
Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Collars, Scarfs, Ruchings, Jet Ornaments, Jet Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Spring Underwear, &c.
Fresh and Clean Goods, prices low, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN
Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.
THESE GOODS
Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty
Cannot be Excelled.
LADIES
In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
CORNER OF
Fourth Ave. and Market St.

Suits and Costumes.
SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Pongee and other material, made up in the latest fashion an superior manner.
Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.
We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere
Cloaks and Dolmans
cing the largest and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses and Children's Linen and Marsailles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infant's Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.
Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Call and examine.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CHOICE CARPETS.
We open to-day the Choicest lot of
English Body Brussels,
Of our own importation, that have ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One PATTERN OAK CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN CRIMSON AND GOLD, one DRAB, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match much of the Terry and Reppe now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue



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FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Consumption, chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
GENERAL DEPOT.
AD. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street,
P. O. Box 4683. NEW YORK.
Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents.
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NEW WALL PAPERS,
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W. P. MARSHALL'S,
191 LIBERTY STREET.
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DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Hassocks, &c.,
Window Blinds, Window Hollands,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Damasks,
Cornices, Stair Rods, Fixtures, &c.
New Prints, New Percales,
Shirting Prints, Polka Spots,
Bleached Muslins—very cheap,
Table Linens, Table Damasks,
Towellings, Towels, Huck Damasks,
good Goods, cheap,
Tickings, Checks, Cheviot Shirtings,
Denims, Blue Drills, Ginghams.
Furnishing Goods.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S
White Swiss,
White Nainsooks,
White Jaconet,
Striped Nainsooks,
Check Nainsooks,
Striped Lawn,
Striped Swiss,
Victoria Lawn,
Nainsook Lawn,
Yosemite Stripes,
Striped P. K's,
Crape Lawn Stripes,
White Marseilles.
All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee prices to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c., Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c., Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 25c., Black Alpacas.
At 30c., Black Alpacas.
At 35c., Black Alpacas.
At 40c., Black Alpacas.
At 45c., Black Alpacas.
At 50c., Black Alpacas.
We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
New Dry Goods Store
26 Fifth Avenue.

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
208 and 208 Liberty Street

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
At 8 cents, Good Prints.
At 10 cents, Good Ginghams.
At 12 cents, Good Style Ginghams.
At 15 cents, Best Domestic Ginghams.
At 10 cents, Linen Towels.
At 12 cents, Bleached Muslins, yard wide.
AT 22 CENTS,
Japanese Poplins,
At 31 cents, all the New Shades of
Mignonette Brocade Poplins.
Good Black Silks
At $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
White Swiss,
White Nainsook,
White Lawns,
White P. K's.
White Quilts,
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
And a full line of
DRESS GOODS
And SUITINGS at prices lower than can be found in the city.
Call and examine our Goods and Prices at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSAILLES QUILTS.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in manhood, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper, and the Destroyer, the Fatal Thief, constantly at work. Sealed p

HOME NEWS.

An immense stone, over 25 feet long—Baltimore granite—intended for Cemetery curbing, passed through our streets the other day to the Monumental Granite Works of Dodds & Caskey, on Penn avenue.

Letters Held for Postage—I. M. Bradstreet, 62 Washington street, Chicago, Ills., 3c; I. W. and W. T. Speet, Belle Vernon, Pa., 1c; R. S. Taylor, Beaver, Pa., 1c; Joseph Wilson, New Cumberland, W. V. 3c.

The card of Charles Jeremy, Esq., for State Senate, appears in to-day's issue. Mr. Jeremy is so well known in this county, that it is not necessary for us to inform our people who he is. He has been a Councilman from the Seventh ward for ten years in all, and has represented his constituents with ability. He has hosts of friends, and no doubt will make a very strong candidate, and claims that his chances of success are first class.

Young Men's Bible Society.

The annual address before the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny county was delivered last evening, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hornblower, Professor in the Western Theological Seminary. The regular business meeting will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening.

Accident in a Street Car.

Yesterday forenoon Mrs. Mulby, of the South Side, met with quite a serious accident by which she had an arm broken. She is a lady about sixty years old and somewhat lame in one limb. She got into one of the Ormsby street cars at her residence on Sarah street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and after the car had started she went to the money box to deposit her fare; as she returned she lost her balance and fell upon one of her arms, breaking one of the bones near the wrist. She was placed in another car and taken back to her home, where a physician was called to set the broken bone.

About Oil Torpedoes.

The oil torpedo inventors' war is still going on in the U. S. Courts. On Saturday hostilities were renewed with vigor by Alexander Hamar, through his attorneys. Hamar filed an answer in the U. S. Circuit Court to the bill of Colonel Roberts, in which he (Hamar) claims to have been the original inventor of the process of exploding torpedoes in oil wells, and also submits as part of the answer copies of letters patent granted to him under date of July 10, 1872, for the manner of constructing and exploding torpedoes. A rule was granted on Col. Roberts to show why the preliminary injunction issued against Hamar should not be dissolved, and was made returnable on Saturday, May 10.

Drowned in the Allegheny.

On Saturday morning a lad named Joseph Horschbeck was drowned off a raft near the railroad bridge, in Allegheny city. It appears that some ladies saw the boy fall from the raft, and immediately notified Mr. Davis, the Wharfmaster. He hastened to the river, but saw nothing of the boy. He asked the owner of the raft about him, but he could give no information. The ladies insisted though, that the lad upon the log fall off, as he was engaging for some "drift" wood. While they were searching, the body rose to the surface below the raft, out of reach. Mr. Davis got a skiff, and rowed out and secured the body, but life was extinct. Coroner Weber held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. The boy resided at No. 3 Main street, Fourth ward.

A Good Firm.

Among the firms in the city engaged in the real estate and commission brokerage business, is that of Messrs. Herron & Bates, which is a warranty of the confidence of all having business of this character to transact. The gentlemen composing this firm have an extensive knowledge of property in, and about, Pittsburgh and of its value, and are withal men whose judgment in such matters can be relied upon. They pay close attention to all matters entrusted to them, and patrons are sure of receiving every satisfaction. Just now they have on sale, as will be seen by another column, some very fine sites for building purposes and some very eligibly located properties which in the hands of a prudent owner could be made much more valuable than the price at which he will now sell them. Parties in need of anything of this kind would do well to call on Messrs. Herron & Bates, under the old St. Charles Hotel.

The firm also deal in notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., and will negotiate all such, as well as loan money on the most reasonable terms.

"Memorial Day."

The interest taken in celebrating Decoration Day, is not alone confined to the County Central Committee G. A. R., a full account of whose proposed operations was given in our last issue. Our Allegheny soldier friends are also moving in the matter. Sheridan Post, No. 88, G. A. R., of that city have entrusted all matters pertaining to the proper observance of that day to a Special Committee, of which John C. Donaldson, is Chairman and Wm. H. Graham, is Secretary. This Committee have announced the following Sub-Committees:

On Programme—Chairman, D. W. Riggs, M. D.; on Music—Chairman, W. L. McCormack; on Invitations—Chairman—Wm. H. Graham; on Printing—Chairman, A. J. Pentecost; on Soldiers' Meeting—Chairman, W. W. Tyson.

It is the intention that the various Chairmen will organize their Sub Committees at once and proceed to work, and they have extended a cordial invitation to all members of the G. A. R., to meet at Two o'clock Friday evening, May 2d, at Post Headquarters, corner of Beaver avenue and Juniata street, to make still further arrangements.

The Anchor Saving's Bank.

Depositors who are seeking a safe place at which to deposit their spare funds, and up-town merchants whose daily business requires them to be within reach of a good banking house, are both supplied now by the establishment of the Anchor Savings Bank, No. 133 Wylie avenue. This financial organization was put under way especially for the accommodation of up-town people and affords them all the facilities that they could possibly get by travelling away down town to any other bank. The "Anchor" is organized with a large capital stock and is placed under the direction of gentlemen who are well known and endorsed in the business world.—as its list of officers and directors, given elsewhere, will attest. Major A. M. Brown—whose name is a guarantee that everything will be squarely managed—is President of the Board. The Cashier, Mr. James H. Scott, has had large experience in the duties appertaining to his position, and will be found as courteous and accommodating as he is reliable in all his dealings. The Anchor will render all possible accommodation to its friends in the way of negotiating paper, on the most reasonable terms, and will allow the highest rate of interest to all who extend favors of time deposits. Patrons will find better treatment nowhere else, and we predict that all who have dealt with the "Anchor" will endorse all that we could say of it as a peculiarly advantageous place at which to transact banking business.

THE RENT QUESTION.

A Practical Solution.

We know hundreds of tenants who can truthfully say, "I have paid more rent in the last ten years than would have bought the property I live in," and the number who can say so is every day growing larger. These people really pay the purchase value of their houses, and there ought to be a way devised by which they would become in fact *the owners* of it.

The chief difficulty is in the usages of the real estate market, which require a larger *first payment* than the majority can make, and an excessive security for the balance.

For example: If a man buy a lot from one party, and a house to put on it from another, paying such a part of the purchase money, where is the justice of allowing the original owner of the lot, under his mortgage, to *sell the lot and the house*, and if the two only bring enough to satisfy his claim, the other party just claim is lost. There is no justice in it, but so long as it is the *law* and the *fact* it is not to be wondered at that those who buy building lots on time are *denied credit* for the building of the house for which they could as certainly pay as they now pay their rent, and with the same money. The land-owner, who sells on speculation, ought to be willing to take his chances on an equality with the other creditors, and no doubt not he will shortly be compelled to do so. The law may not be changed, but the usage will be voluntarily abandoned; first, by those who have the liberality to do it, and afterward of necessity by others. The initiative has already been taken by our leading real estate institution—the Homestead Bank—in a modification of its "terms," which will permit purchasers who build on lots bought from the bank to have their *mortgage* waived in favor of a subsequent mortgage, given by the purchaser to the other parties to secure a loan to pay for the building.

This liberality will prove as wise as it is rare, and will, no doubt, equally stimulate sales of lots and the building of houses; for it in reality creates a credit against which purchasers may draw for that purpose to twice the value of their lots, at the lowest rates of interest. Everybody can borrow money on good security. These "preferred" mortgages will constitute a better security than an ordinary first mortgage on the same property for an equal amount, because they will be not only a first lien, but they will be practically sustained by the holder of the first mortgage, and money can consequently be had on them in larger amount and less rates than if they were not thus guaranteed.

This arrangement seems to us a complete solution of the problem of providing "homes for the people," for certainly it is now within the reach of almost any reputable man to at once become the occupant of a home of his own, suited to his condition in life, and pay for it with the same, or even less, money than is now paid in rent for inferior quarters in the crowded city.

If the mechanics, clerks and young business men and capitalists of the city will give attention to and thoroughly understand the importance of this extraordinary offer, we doubt if there will remain unsold a single acre of all the valuable lands offered by the bank at the auctions announced in to-day's *Gazette* and we are confident that the locality will improve and the property double in value with a rapidity hardly exceeded in the marvelous history of some western towns.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

H. Sutmeyer Bros. & Co., No. 143 Federal street, southwest corner of Diamond, Allegheny City, have opened up a large and well-assorted City, have opened up a large and well-assorted stock of ready made clothing for men, youths, boys and children. This house is well-known as one in every respect reliable, and from their experience in the business, and their facilities for the manufacture of dress suits, parties may rest assured of having their taste gratified. Those, therefore, who may desire ready-made clothing, or those who may wish suits made to order, in first-class style, and in the most fashionable manner, should call at once on the Messrs. Sutmeyer & Co., and examine their elegant suits and patterns.

BRICELAND BROUGHT BACK.

Caught After a Week's Chase—The Wanderings of the Prisoner—A Story of Suffering—Over Hills and Through Valleys —Only Twenty-three Miles from Home— The Fugitive Back in His Cell—His Story of His Travels.

The stampede of prisoners from the Washington county jail a week ago was the sensation of the time in local circles, and now the return of one of the chief fugitives affords another interesting chapter to the exciting affair. The man who was brought back, and who has revived interest in the exodus of the prisoners, is Henry Briceland, the convicted murderer, who made his appearance in the town Saturday morning, accompanied by two captors, and giving every evidence of suffering and weakness, superinduced by his journeyings.

The circumstances attending the capture of the prisoner will be but understood by a brief recall of the

EFFORTS OF THE AUTHORITIES

to ensure his apprehension. It will be remembered that as soon as the escape was made known a reward of $300 was offered, which was subsequently increased to $500. Information of the escape was also telegraphed in all directions, and parties set out in different routes in pursuit of Briceland, the chief interest centering in him. It was suspected that he had gone in the direction of Eldersville, and Deputy Sheriff Ramsey (brother to the Sheriff), with a posse of men, took that trail. The pursuit was managed with great secrecy, and it was generally thought that Briceland had gone forever, when on word was received on Wednesday night by Sheriff Ramsey that the trail had been found, that the pursuers had come upon a camping ground evidently but recently occupied by Briceland as the fire was still burning, and a lot of food laying on the ground. The pursuers were satisfied that they were on the right track from a measurement of the foot tracks which corresponded exactly with those of the fugitive. The next day they discovered fresh traces of him near Collier's station, and were inspired to fresh exertions, but though they came near him he fell into other hands.

CAPTURED IN A HAT SHOP.

Just over the hills from the ravine where Briceland passed a portion of Wednesday night stands the frame house of Messrs. Alfred and Robert Caldwell, brothers, about a mile and a half distant from Collier's station. On Friday they were engaged hauling in some hay, and after supper they proceeded to feed the stock. That work concluded, Alfred ascended to the hay mow to inspect the new deposits, and was startled to see the hay disturbed. Watching closely he observed it move, and immediately called to his brother Robert to come quickly, as there was somebody in the hay. The farmers approached the spot armed with pitchforks, when Briceland started up from his hiding place, and greeted them. The Caldwells were somewhat startled at first, but in a short time commenced talking with the fugitive, with whom they were well acquainted. They asked him what they should do, and he replied "Let me go." To this the reply was that no good citizen could do that, and that they would rather than five hundred dollars not have seen him, they must take him back. They proposed then to take him to Collier's Station to the officers in pursuit of him, but he begged them to take him back direct. He was accordingly taken to the house, and after washing and eating and being somewhat rested, was put on a horse, and accompanied by the brothers, one on each side on horseback, rode to Washington, arriving in Washington at seven o'clock Saturday morning.

BRICELAND BACK IN JAIL.

Sheriff Ramsay was engaged in delivering morning rations to the prisoners, when his wife came in and announced "Briceland's here." The official joyfully came out to greet the returned wanderer, and Briceland came toward him, saying, "How do you do, Sheriff, won't you shake hands." The Sheriff, nothing loth, stretched out his open palm and welcomed the prodigal. Briceland further remarked, "I am sorry I went away, as it has hurt my case." He was then taken to a cell, redressed and made comfortable in his old quarters. He was very much exhausted and evidently had suffered greatly during his flight—his appearance and his subsequent story being corroborative of each other as to his sufferings. After he had been somewhat recuperated—the fact of his arrest having been circulated through town, causing great excitement—he was called upon by a few persons who were granted that permission by Judge Acheson, and to his visitors he told the

STORY OF HIS ESCAPE.

His said the escape was planned by Edwards, Hughes and himself more than three weeks ago, and that all the prisoners had to be taken into the scheme in order to facilitate the work of making the keys; as it was, he had to make two of the keys, Edwards making the other. The mould for his keys was made in the seat of his stool—that made by Edwards in the floor of his cell. The lead was cut from the water pipe and melted on shovels, while the prisoners were outside exercising. When cast Briceland took charge of the keys and whittled them to fit. Edwards' would not operate, but his did—notwithstanding the key for the outside door leading to the Sheriff's office was made by guess, the prisoners not having a chance to obtain an impression from the lock.

The knife used he said was furnished him during his trial by a man whom he gave a dollar to do his errand. He told to whom, stated he wanted to cut his nails. He hid the knife and made good use of it.

Saturday evening some and the prisoners were locked up, save the two who had to remain outside for exercise. The bars on the cells were not put up, otherwise escape would have been impossible. Briceland was first to come out of the cell, and then the others were released. The locks of the outside door yielded to the key and the prisoners then gained access to the Sheriff's room. The windows was raised and Briceland started first. When half way out he relented and wanted to come back but was denounced as a fool by the others and was pushed out. He fell, partially on his back, but in a moment arose but found himself too weak, to run and could only walk away. He sought a hiding place in the nearest sheep-pen and after a little rest started

ON HIS TRAVELS

Under cover of the night. He first directed his steps toward Eldersville, travelling at night and hiding during the day. He went five miles the first night, and then, slept in a sheep-pen for the remainder of that night. He kept there also during the next day and started again on Sunday night. Of this part of his journey he says: "I was very hungry, and was cramped and cold. I could not go very fast, and did not get to Eldersville until the next night, when I passed it on the left, going toward Paris Crossing. It was very cold, and I went into the woods and laid down, but could not stand it. I then went and stole a ham from Sam Gardiner's smoke-house, and I slept all that day."

Wednesday night he built a fire in the woods and was eating when he heard the pursuers coming, and left just in time to escape their clutches. The next day he went into Caldwell's barn, and stabl there unable to get away until he was apprehended, and was brought back to Washington.

CONVERSATION AND APPEARANCE.

It was evident that Briceland's sufferings had made him utterly discouraged and rather anxious than otherwise to return. He talked with difficulty and hesitatingly, as though the deprivations and penances suffered in his journey were too fearful to be recalled—the very memory of which seemed to send a cold chill through him. He was not averse to talking, however, when questioned, but relapsed into silence as soon as his story had been finished, and laid down again on his cot as though wearied and exhausted, mentally and physically.

His reception has created a

WIDESPREAD PUBLIC SYMPATHY

for him in Washington, and there are many who have been heard to express a wish that he had escaped. Some of the most prominent citizens in the town are now interesting themselves in his behalf, and there are strong efforts being made looking toward a commutation of his sentence, provided he is not granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, to which his case has been appealed. His counsel, Messrs. Patterson & Christy, intend making every exertion in his behalf, and are seconded very generally by the people of the town, and an interest has now been awakkened in the case that was hardly felt before.

RECEIVING THE REWARD.

After he had been returned to the cell, the Caldwell brothers returned home, having previous to their departure received the $500 that had been offered as a reward. They expressed regret at having been the innocent means of his recapture, but said that under the circumstances, very properly, their only duty was to bring him back. The parties sent out in pursuit were notified by telegraph of the arrest and all returned home on Saturday evening.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Sculling Matches to Come Off and Proposed Boat Club Challenge, Etc.

The first base ball match of the season was played on Saturday, between two junior clubs, the "Young America" and "Lightfoot." The score stood for the former 38 and latter 20. Mr. George Sleith acted as umpire.

JOHN B. JONES, of the Juniata boat club, has challenged Charley Schultze, of the Beek boat club, to row him a three mile single scull race over the upper Monongahela, for one hundred dollars or more a side.

BILLY SCHARFF, of this city, proposes to meet any American oarsman excepting Ellis Ward, John Biglin or Harry Coulter. He makes a very fair proposition in offering to row a three or five mile race for $500 or $1,000 a side, and give or take expenses. He will either row at home or meet his opponent half way.

THE single scull race which was to have come off on Saturday evening between John Snyder, of the Beck boat club, Birmingham, and Edward Phillips, of the Max. K. Moorhead club, Soho, was taken up one hundred dollars a side, was postponed until this evening between five and six o'clock, on account of the rain. Considerable interest is manifested in the match, as both men have previously won two matches.

GEORGE BROWN, of Halifax, N. S., having failed to make a match with Sadler, now proposes to challenge Ellis Ward, John Biglin, Henry Coulter, or any other American oarsman, the race to be for $2,000, to take place at Halifax, in July. Brown offers expenses. It is not very likely that either of the parties will accept this offer, since they have more important engagements at that time. Challenges are frequently sent from this quarter, but always to row at home. If they come out in neutral waters there will be no difficulty in getting up a match.

LAST week's New York *Clipper* says: The money subscribed toward a testimonial for the famous Ward crew, after the International regatta at Saratoga, did not prove a very generous or even a worthy tribute. After being locked up in that bank failure, it was at last unearthed, and the poor little sum of $525 given to the Wards on Wednesday last. The following named gentlemen were the only ones who made good their promises: Henry Smith, police commissioner, $100; E. H. Roberts, Congressman, $100; M. T. Beeman, sheriff, $100; Richard E. Rhodes, Esq., $100; Frank Queen, Esq., $100; Judson Jarvis, Esq., $25. Two other gentlemen promised $100 each, which makes the sum total $725.

BREVITIES.

....Postmaster Myler, of Allegheny, is recovering.

....Sixth street, in the Thirtieth ward, South Side, is being repaved.

....The Board of Health held no meeting on Saturday. Reason—no quorum.

....Charles Bach, who was so seriously stabbed on the evening of a week ago last Saturday, is improving.

....The Committee on the First ward contested election case did not meet on Saturday, as no quorum could be got together.

....On Saturday afternoon the Second avenue Commissioners met, and organized by electing W. J. Lewis chairman. No other business of importance was transacted.

....Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of James Williams, who was so severely hurt in the Pan Handle tunnel on Friday, the particulars of which appeared in Saturday's GAZETTE. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

....The alarm of fire from box 4 at half past seven o'clock, on Saturday evening, was occasioned by a couple of flasks taking fire at Warwick's foundry, corner of Second avenue and Ferry street. The fire was extinguished without damage.

....THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE is the largest, cheapest, most reliable and decidedly the best newspaper in Pittsburgh, a city in which more good papers are published than any other in the United States, in proportion to its population.—*Mount Vernon Republican.*

....Saturday evening the ditch cut on Troy Hill, Allegheny, for the sewer, caved in and broke a gas pipe across it. It was soon discovered and the escape of gas stopped, but the people in the neighborhood will have to do without gas until the breach is mended.

....Wm. Russell a brakeman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, employed on a transfer engine, had one of, his feet crushed by being caught between the bumpers of two cars, on Saturday morning in the yard above the Union Depot. He was attended by Dr. Hamilton.

....Saturday night a horse attached to a wagon belonging to a butcher ran away on Federal street, Allegheny. The driver was thrown out, but not injured. The horse was shortly after caught, with the wagon still attached to it, but in a somewhat demoralized condition.

....We are advised that it frequently requires from three to four days for the GAZETTE to reach subscribers in Ironton, Ohio. There is certainly a screw loose some where in regard to this matter, and we call upon the postoffice authorities to remedy it as soon as possible.

....Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, as the mail train, which had been delayed a couple of hours on Blackmire's by a broken rod, was coming into Allegheny, the locomotive and one car jumped the track at Madison avenue. The locomotive was considerably damaged, but no one was hurt.

....The complaints having come in so thick and fast in regard to corner loafing, and the Mayor being powerless in the matter, Mr. Duff Chairman of the police committee will this afternoon, at the Meeting of Councils propose an ordinance remedying the evil. It ought to pass.

....On Saturday evening Mr. James Wright was thrown out of an Ohio street (Allegheny) car and had his ankle severely sprained, besides being considerably bruised. Mr. Wright was suddenly taken with a fit in the car, when the driver immediately stopped it and threw him on the pavement.

....Pittsburgh Commandery of Sir Knights Templar, at a late meeting, determined to attend the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery at Meadville, in May next, as escort to Sir Kpight G. C. Shields, R. E. Grand Commander. The Sir Knights will wear full uniform, and a grand entertainment is expected.

....The alarm of fire from box 47 at five minutes to nine o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a bed having caught fire from a lamp in the room of Mrs. Finkeney in a house on Liberty alley near Fourteenth street. It was extinguished by the department which was promptly on hand, with very little damage.

....Last evening Messrs. Christ Medlee and J. C. McDonald were spilled in the mud on Liberty street by being struck by the tender of a locomotive at the Allegheny Valley Road crossing and running away. They were not hurt and the horse was caught near the Union Depot having sustained no and done no damage.

....On Friday afternoon a little boy by the name of Fred Lotersuch was playing on the side of Henderson hill on the east side of Allegheny, and by accident he fell and rolled to the bottom, breaking one of his legs. He was picked up and taken to his home at No. 70 Second street, where Dr. Ure was summoned to attend him.

....The house of M. E. Magion, of Allegheny, was entered about noon, on Friday, and two gold watches, a silk dress and several other articles taken. Chief Clark, on investigating the affair, fixed his suspicions on Ann Dugan, and Saturday evening, accompanied by officer Miller, was in search for her arrest, he proceeded to Brady's Bend, whither she had gone.

....The congregation of St. Mary's Church, Allegheny, have been much annoyed by a crowd of young men loafing on the corner of North and Liberty streets. Yesterday some of them entered a complaint before the Mayor, who sent his officers to arrest the disturbers. Eight were taken and given a hearing last evening, when the Mayor fined them each five dollars and costs.

....The Mayor of Allegheny sent a boy named Wilberforce James to the House of Refuge on Saturday. He is the lad to whom the Mayor Blackmore's office on the first of April and stated he had got lost in moving, and who it was afterwards found had escaped from the Orphan Asylum, and was taken back. He has ran away twice since then. He was sent up because he was incorrigible.

....The citizens of the Thirty-first ward are excited over the proposed improvement of the Brownsville road between Carson street and Allentown. The plan, they say, proposes to make a grade that will be burdensomely expensive and will be too steep for practical use. There are two sets of petitions out—one against and the other in favor of the improvement—and the situation is becoming interesting.

....Saturday evening about eight o'clock quite an excitement prevailed in William Semple's dry goods store, on Federal street, Allegheny, for a few minutes. The room was full of customers and the clerks busy. All at once the lights went out The idea of thieves at once suggested itself and the doors were quickly locked to prevent escape, but an investigation revealed the fact that he trouble was out of order. A little water made matters all right again.

....On Saturday night about twelve o'clock as Bennet Lake, constable of the Sixth ward, was returning from Lawrenceville, where he had been doing some collecting, he was accosted by a stranger on Twelfth street who said he wished to speak to him a moment. As the officer approached him the stranger struck him and selzed him by the throat, but he took his pocket book and abstracted from it about forty dollars, then fled. Lake ran after him but was unable to over take him.

....Charles Boyer, of the First ward, a well known engineer, died very suddenly yesterday at the residence of his mother, of a lung affection, which he had contracted on the river. The deceased was well and favorably known on the river both, and was considered a sober, industrious man of steady habits. He has many friends, who sincerely mourn his loss, and who will sympathize with his mother in her great affliction. He was but seventy-six years of age and the only support of a widowed mother.

....About ten days ago the house of John Adams, who resides on White Oak street, Allegheny, was entered and a coat and a gold watch and chain taken. The thief pawned the stolen articles at a pawn broker's on Wylie avenue. Chief Clark, of Allegheny, found them there, and they were returned to Mr. Adams. On Saturday the thief returned to the pawn broker's to redeem them, and was immediately arrested and given over to Chief Clark. He gives his name as John Williams, and will have a hearing to-day before the Allegheny Mayor.

....At a meeting of the Directors of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company, last week, Hon. J. K. Ewing, A. E. Willson, Esq., and Thomas Bissell were appointed a committee, with power to revise the present line as run from Connellsville to Uniontown, to locate the road, and to let the same. It is the intention of these gentlemen to enter upon their duties at once, and the probabilities are that the road will be let in a very short time, and that the work of constructing it between the points named will be prosecuted to completion without delay.

....On Saturday evening the Young Men's Christian Association held a business meeting at their rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, President Porter in the chair. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which the regular standing committees reported, showing the work of the Association to be in a progressive state. Resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of William Ward and A. M. Stotler, members of the Association lately deceased. Some minor amendments were then made to the constitution, after which the Association adjourned.

....A nice legal question was raised in the Court of Common Pleas a few days ago. It was during the trial of a case involving the ownership of a piece of property on Mt. Washington. A deed was presented by the plaintiffs, which was supposed to have settled the case. Defendants, however, offered a deed for the ground bearing a prior date. Plaintiff's counsel denied the authenticity of this deed, because there was no record of it in the Recorder's office. Defendant's counsel held that the deed was all that was required, and that the recording had nothing to do with the case. A long argument followed on the point whether a certificate from the Recorder showing the deed was not recorded was admissible as evidence. Finally Judge Stowe decided it admissible, but said, as the case involved some novel points, and would likely be taken to the Supreme Court, the jury should find for plaintiff, subject to the decision of the Court on the question of law reserved. This is an interesting matter to property owners, and the result of it will be peculiarly important to all owners of real estate.

....The meeting of the Board of School Controllers, of Allegheny city, next week, promises to be a somewhat interesting one, from the fact that the teachers' salaries are to be fixed, and the question of the expediency of electing a City Superintendent discussed. This discussion, by a resolution passed at the last meeting, has been made the special order for next Tuesday, and there are mysterious rumors afloat to the effect that several members interested in the question, representing both sides, have been mentally devouring statistics, reports and other sensational literature of that sort, with a view of making matters lively next Tuesday, and, by the fortunes of a pitched battle, forever settling the question, so far as Allegheny is concerned. In anticipation of a victory resting with the advocates of the Superintendency, several Principals of schools, and other gentlemen interested in educational matters"—being especially interested when there is good salary as an inspiration—have signified their perfect willingness to forego ease and pleasure, and serve their country by taking the office.

The "Weed"

Possesses all the requisites of a perfect sewing machine, and is regarded as such by all ladies who have one in the household. This fact is attested, from one single circumstance, and that is that a second hand Weed is rarely offered for sale, and where a sale does occur it is generally, not because its owner does not like the machine but because circumstances compel its sale. Mr. F. C. Biggert No. 116 Market Street is the agent.. MT.

THAT HOSE COMPANY'S CONDUCT.

The Investigation in the Case of the "Mechanics"—The Case Dismissed.

In Saturday's GAZETTE mention was made that certain serious charges had been stated against the members of Mechanics Hose Company, of the South Side, in regard to their harboring "Bill" McCully, who shot officer Waterman while about to arrest him, and also that they demanded an investigation, which was had before the Fire Commission and Mayor Blackmore, on Saturday afternoon. The evidence produced refuted any of the imputations cast upon the Company, but did show that there was a great lack of discipline among them, though some allowance should be made, as they have but lately been added to the paid Fire Department.

Colonel Stewart stated that it had been publicly charged that a company belonging to the paid Fire Department had not only refused to assist the policemen of the district, but had fired the first shot at officer Waterman, and the Commission had been called to investigate the matter, and the party at fault should be promptly dealt with.

Robert Watt was first called and stated that he was foreman of the Mechanics' Hose Company; heard a rap at the front door shortly before one o'clock; a party on outside demanded that the door be opened as they "had a dead man here;" I said to them "this is no hospital." They left and I went to bed again; shortly after a policeman came and rapped; got up again and asked what was the matter; officer said, "if want that man;" answered him there was no man there; I didn't open the door, but Mr. Murphy went down and opened the door, and let two officers in.

Michael Murphy was next examined and stated that he went down and let the police in; they came the second time and rapped; they looked around but did not go up stairs; they said that if we assured them that McCully was not there, it would be all right; they then left; there was no shot from the engine house; heard two shots in the distance; the wounded man on the corpany were in bed at the time; McCully was not in the engine room at half past 9 o'clock in the evening; knew nothing about the difficulty; we heard of no attack being made on the policeman, nor by any one from the Company's house; if we would get up every time there is a rap at the door, we might as well not go to bed at all.

Theodore Langenbacher was then examined. He said he was working at Plunkett & Ward's grass house; heard the shooting a short distance from the factory; ran out and saw officer Waterman bleeding; told him to go after a physician for McCully; we carried McCully to the engine house, but they would not let us in. After the officer left to go after the doctor, McCully straightened up, grabbed my hat and ran up Washington street out of sight.

Mr. Wm. Stewart was recalled and stated that the police didn't call for assistance.

John Schote, who assisted in carrying McCully to the hose house, corroborated the above statements. Mr. Brandy, a member of the hose company, also substantiated the statements made above.

Officer Poorman was next called, and said that he was patroling his beat in the neighborhood of Eighteenth street, when he heard a signal coming from the direction of Fifteenth street; ran down Carson street and met Waterman, who said he was shot, and was on his way to Dr. Arnholt, the city physician's office; told him who shot him; was nearly killed, and was then lying in the engine house; hurried to the engine house and rapped, but could not get in; Officer Bell said he wanted in or he would break in; some person said, "don't you won't;" Waterman said the patient would die, and he wanted him.

Officer Bell was the next witness called, and corroborated the statement of officer Poorman. He added that it was only seven to ten minutes before Mr. Murphy came down and opened the door, it was his firm belief that McCully was harbored in the hose house, and he would continue to think so until proven to be satisfied, don't know why he did not search the place; the language of the foreman was ungentlemanly and uncalled for; had never had a difficulty with any member of the company; have always assisted them in case of fire.

Chief Engineer White said he detailed his assistant to investigate the affair the next morning, and he himself called on McCully at the hose house. The latter's statement was to the effect that he was not taken to the Hose house at all, and his story was substantially the same as that of Langenbacher who helped to carry him to the Hose house.

Mayor Blackmore remarked that the police force were instructed as a part of their duty to help firemen in the discharge of their duties.

Colonel Stewart, presiding, said that the firemen and police were instructed to help one another, and that when any member of the force was derelict in that duty he should be promptly suspended. If the officers had a charge to make against a company or any individual member, the course to pursue was to bring it properly before the Commission, and it would be properly investigated.

The Mayor then suggested that the language of the foreman of the hose company was not proper, and the Commission should take cognizance of it.

Colonel Stewart replied that if the officer brought a charge against the foreman the case would be properly disposed of.

After further deliberation Col. Stewart announced the decision of the Commission, to dismiss the charges against the company. The Commission did not see anything wrong upon the part of the company. It thought it had not a man on watch that night. It is true the company has only lately been under the paid department and have not been reduced to strict discipline, but it was hoped that the company be detailed in regular watch.

The Commission then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the gifted emotional actress, Mrs. S. Chanfrau, will make her reappearance in Pittsburgh in Q. W. Tayleure's drama, written expressly for her, entitled "Aurora Floyd, or, the Secret Marriage." Mrs. Chanfrau will personate the character of "Aurora Floyd," and Mr. J. N. Gotthold will appear as "John Mellish." This drama, being new, cannot fail to prove interesting. Mrs. Chanfrau only stays this week.

CITY HALL FAIR.—Do not fail to visit the fair now going on at City Hall for the benefit of the Boarding Home for Working Women. Nowhere can a more pleasant evening be spent than there, the ladies having charge of it not having failed to make it very attractive. During the day you can visit the fair, and get a first class dinner for fifty cents.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening Miss Laura Keene, with her New York Dramatic Company, will appear in Boucicault's drama of "Hunted Down," written for her, entitled "Hunted Down, or the Two Lives of Mary Leigh." This play is said to be very interesting, and has created a furore wherever produced. Our exchanges speak in glowing terms of the play and the company that produces it. Seats can be had during the day at Hase's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

LYRIC AMERICAN THEATRE.—For this evening Manager Aims and stage manager Fitzsimmons have laid out a choice programme for their patrons. The new stars include the Claire Sisters, female gymnasts, George Burgess, Signor Capolo, and also the famous Nellie West, Johnny Manning, and other equally meritorious artists.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Messrs. Gardner and Trimble know how to provide for their patrons, and offer for this evening a choice odo entertainment. The new faces include Archie Mcnain, Miss Fannie Montague, and a re-engagement of Charley Howard. The female minstrels are still on the bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW.

This gigantic establishment has arrived, and is in camp on the corner of Penn and Twenty-sixth street. On account of the miserable condition of the roads, the entire concern was loaded on to a train of one hundred cars at Kittanning on Saturday night, and with four locomotives attached, reached here early yesterday forenoon. We should think an army corps was encamped on the show ground, judging by the immense amount of canvas which this great aggregation has spread.

Forepaugh camps here his entire force, and requires four acres of ground for this purpose. If the weather is suitable, a grand street parade will be made by this establishment this morning, starting from the corner of Penn and Twenty-sixth streets about 9½ o'clock. Exhibitions will be given this afternoon and evening, and on the 29th and 30th inst. and May 1—four days in all. With good weather, immense crowds will be in attendance, and we would advise ladies, children and families to attend afternoon exhibitions, thereby avoiding the crowds of the evening. Street cars pass the lot every two minutes.

DARING YOUNG BURGLARS.

A Store on Fifth Avenue Broken Open in Broad Day-light and Robbed by Boys—The Perpetrators Arrested.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock the cigar store of Mr. George Scheffler on Fifth avenue, between High and Tunnel streets, was broken into and robbed of several boxes of cigars, some smoking tobacco and various smokers articles. The way the burglar was committed showed apparently that the thieves who had planned it were not new to the business. Information of the affair was lodged at the Mayor's office, and Detectives Pender and Willmot detailed to work up the case. Upon an examination they concluded that the robbery was committed by a gang of young burglars who infest that locality. A chisel was found which gave them a clue. The shutter to the front door had been pried off and the glass broken, through this they crawled in head first, light and in, apparently attracting no notice, though on one of the most travelled thoroughfares in the city. Shortly after the occurrence the officers saw some boys in the vicinity acting rather suspiciously having in their possession four boxes of cigars. Upon questioning them, they made some contradictory statements as to where they obtained them, one of the boys confessing that they were stolen. They took the boys into custody and placed them in the lock-up. Their names are John Cummings, Edward LaVelle, and Frank Towner; the oldest of them not over twelve years of age. The property stolen was all found in their procession. For a bold and audacious robbery by boys, this probably has never been excelled.

Homestead.

We should like to say something commendatory of the lively village of Homestead, on the P. V. & C. R. R., but comparisons are odious, and as all the best adjectives have been used up in praising places not to be talked of in the same day with Homestead, we must content ourselves with advising every one to take a free ride up and down on any train on Monday, May 5th, and "examine for himself," and see what is there—see the fifty or more families now living in their houses—see what kind of houses and lots they have got and are paying for with from fourteen to sixty dollars a month—see the splendid lots that are to be sold that day, and see what they go for on the *second mortgage plan*, not forgetting to take a drink of the *genuine Blue Lick water*, found there, and which is going to make Homestead a famous place of residence and summer resort.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Isaac Stewart filed a petition asking for the adjudication of W. B. Ross, of Allegheny, as a bankrupt. The usual order was made.

On petition of Messrs. Porterfield & McCombs, of Venango, R. F. Milford was adjudged bankrupt, and the case referred to Register Shafer.

An order was issued for the sale of certain real estate belonging to Duncan Keith, bankrupt, of Armstrong county.

Intervening libels were filed by John H. Dodds against the steamboat "A. J. Baker," and by T. J. Sheridan against the steamboat "Lioness No. 2."

John H. Bailey, Esq., assignee of C. A. Boucher, of this city, bankrupt, instituted proceedings against Henry Fuerbaske to recover $137, alleged to be due bankrupt on a book account.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

C. W. Robb and B. F. Lucas, Esqs., solicitors for Daniel Soles, presented a bill in equity praying for an injunction restraining E. W. Hantsman and W. Miller from conveying, hauling and transporting coal, slack, stones, earth and rubbish from their land across the property of plaintiff, in Wilkins township. A hearing in the case was fixed for May 3d, 1873.

In the hearing on the motion to continue the preliminary injunction granted in the case of Nelson Lynch vs. Ridge & Milliken, the injunction was dissolved and the appointment of receiver revoked. Messrs. Evans and Edmundson argued in favor of the motion and W. A. Lewis, Esq., contra.

S. A. McClung, Esq., attorney for Alfred H. Beam and John Brown, presented their petition, and the Court ordered the Sheriff to first expose to sale so much of John O'Neil's property advertised as was not mentioned in their petition as belonging to them, and if the same should not be found sufficient to cover the claim of the plaintiff in the execution, then to expose to sale the two lots belonging to petitioners.

In the case of William M. Bell, et al., vs. John Birmingham, et al., Hill Burgwin, Esq., presented the report of John B. Jackson, Commissioner, and the Court ordered the same to be filed and confirmed *nisi*, and to become absolute unless exceptions be filed thereto in ten days.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., master in the case of Joseph Marks vs. Fred. Alvater, in equity, presented his report, and the Court ordered the same to be filed, and his f

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

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City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

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SAVINGS BANK,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. S. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
S. W. RANKIN, O. PORTER HORNE,
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Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 26, 1873. }

We yesterday referred to the fact that there were some features about the investment of money in mortgages which deserved especial mention. We know that mortgages on first-class property are considered by many to be the safest and most desirable form of investments. But, in considering safety of the investment it must be remembered that property in many cases is held as fancy prices, and the danger is that if a financial panic should come, prices would largely decrease, and if mortgages are foreclosed at such a time, properties may not realize even the amount of the mortgage. But this is not the most serious objection. Under our present usury laws giving a mortgage only the right of paying over six per cent. interest can never back the amount of interest paid in excess of the legal rate; hence, there is no surety that the rate of interest can not be lowered at six per cent. We think for these and other considerations to which we have not now the space to refer, that there are other investments for capital which are safer, more profitable, with no legal doubts, and much more readily converted than mortgages, as bonds of good railways, well managed, or of cities or counties, regularly issued, are much more profitable than merely six per cent. interest.

The Comptroller of the Currency has just been dealing with two bank receivers, who, after closing up their affairs, find their own fees larger than some pretended local authority, and retained the amount so determined. One in Brooklyn had paid himself interest on the amount in the hands of his agate to $68,000. The Comptroller in both cases referred the receivers to the law which requires into the Treasury and await adjustment of the proper fees, and they finally, to prevent the threatened suit upon their bonds, have complied.

The Comptroller of the Currency has granted permission for the organization of a new gold bank at Santa Barbara, Cal. Thus is the chain which binds the gold and paper issues of the speedy resumption step by step approached.

The Philadelphia Ledger says in reference to the late statements of Penn. R. R. Co.:

In answer to two or three correspondents yesterday, we say that holders of allotments may pay the entire amount on or before the first day of May, making each allotment share full paid stock, and receive the full dividend declared in November, or they may pay only the 50 per cent. called and get half the dividend declared next November. The other holders is to all of half as much.

The bank statement in New York is very good, and money is growing much easier. The latter will effect on the stock market ought to be to drive up stocks, but the general effect will be the reverse of the opposite. The market is so completely under the control of powerful cliques, able at will to mark prices up or down, that no rule can be usually just the opposite of what they naturally ought to be. Hence, it is likely that, although money is easy, stocks will decline.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¼	117¼
U. S. 6-20s—1881		
" —coupons	120⅝	120⅝
5-20—1867	118⅝	118⅝
" —1868		
" —1865	119¼	119¼
" —1865 new	117⅝	117⅝
" —1867	117⅝	117⅝
" —1868—coupons	117⅝	117⅝
10-40s	112	113
10-40s—coupons		114¼
Currency 6's		114¼
New 5 per cent	106	106¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	102
Erie	65	65¾
R. I. & P.	97¾	97¾
C. C. & I. C.	93	93½
St. Paul	60⅜	59⅝
Do preferred	75¾	75¾
Michigan Southern	93⅜	93⅝
Do. Central	106	104⅝
Canton	90	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	109	108
North Western, Common	81¾	81⅝
Do. preferred	87	87
Pacific Mail	56¾	56¾
Western Union Telegraph	86	84⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜	44¾
Union Pacific	32¾	33¼
Toledo & Wabash	70¾	70¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Adams Express	95	94⅜
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	72	72
Harlem	123	125

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	87
Reading	98
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	32½
Lehigh Valley	36½
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Pennsylvania Allotments	54¾
Pittsburgh	93
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92½
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, April 26, 1873.

Considerable excitement was caused in Wall street this afternoon by a report that the Atlantic National Bank was in trouble. The bank made all its clearings to-day, and continued business as usual up to three o'clock. Mr. Southworth, the President, states that Mr. Talmer, the cashier, requested the Clearing House to make an examination, owing to speculative operations of his own. An investigation made by the Clearing House Committee shows that the capital of the bank has been impaired $60,000. Talmer admits that he used $407,000 in stock speculations, and $100,000 in Mail. The bank will pay to its depositors fifty cents on the dollar. Talmer is now in the Ludlow street jail. The bank statement shows a gain in reserve of $674,675, the banks now wanting only $400,775 to have on hand in lawful money 25 per cent. of their liabilities. The National banks have $219,400 above the 25 per cent., and the State banks, under no restrictions as to reserve, are $925,675 short of the 25 per cent. reserve. The progressive movement without abatement, expected to begin on Monday last, it is now said will commence on Monday next, on that point secretary Richardson only is informed. To-day, and call loans ranged from 1-64 to 6 per cent. Receipts of currency $1,400,000. Specie steady, gain $153,000. Foreign exchange was dull and weak, with only limited business at 109½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 109¾ to 109⅞ for sight. Gold was dull and steady at 117⅛ to 117⅜. Loans paid for carrying were 3, 3½, 4, 5, 2 and 7 per cent., and for borrowing 1 per cent. Clearances $69,994,000. Treasury disbursements during the week, including interest $1,800 to redemption of 5-20 bonds. Customs receipts $248,274. Business in Govern ment bonds is very light. State bonds are very quiet. Tennessee is slightly firmer. The railway market to-day reflected the dullness which existed on the Stock Exchange during the latter part of the week; the volume of business and changes having been even less important than then. In most instances the fluctuation was 1% per cent., but in most instances it was 1% was the rule. The market was unfortunately weak and strong, but towards the close weakness predominated. Pacific Mail rose from 56⅜ to 56¾, and declined to 56⅜, at the close. Western Union fell off from 86 to 85⅝, recovered to 86, and later declined to 84⅞. St. Paul common receded from 60⅜ to 59⅜, recovered and finally went off at 59⅝. Lake Shore declined from 93¾ to 93⅜, and New Jersey Southern from 30¾ to 29¾. Other changes were 1 to ½ per cent., with the fluctuations current at the close.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20s of '62, 118⅝; do '64, 118⅝; do '65, 119¼; do new, 117⅝; do '67, 117⅝; do '68, 117⅝; new 5s, 106¼; 10-40s, 112⅝; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 80; do new 70¾; Virginia new, 69; do old, 62; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 31.

STOCKS.—Canton, 91; Western Union Telegraph Company, 85; Quicksilver, 38; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70; American Merchants Union Express, 67½; U. S. Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 65¼; do preferred, 75¾; Harlem, 125; Michigan Central, 105½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 93¾; North Western, 81⅝; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 75¾; Walash, 70¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 15; preferred, 41; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; do preferred, 75; Columbus & Cincinnati, 88½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88½; Burlington & Quincy, 108; Lake Shore, 93⅜; Pacific of Missouri, 32½; Union Pacific, 33¼; Central Pacific, 93½; Union, 89½; Erie, 1; Bankers' bills, 109¾. Hartford & Erie, 1; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

LONDON, April 26.—U. S. 5-20s, M.—consols 93¾, American securities: 5-20s of '62, 81¾; of '65, old, 81¾; of '67, 81¾; 10-40s, 77½; Erie Railway bonds 20¾.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States bonds: 5-20s of '62, 90½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 26, 1873. }

APPLES—The demand, especially for good sound fruit, is rather better, but there is no quotable change in prices; which continue to range from $2 to $3 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—$5@5½ per gallon.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for prime butter, but common and medium is in good supply and dull. Only prime to choice roll is fairly quotable at 22@24c.

BILLS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 25@26 cents per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 7@8½ cents; Clear Sides, 8@9; Rib Sides, 7@7½. Hams, 9@11. Country Lard, 7@8c.

CHEESE—New Ohio Dairy, 12@12½c; new Ohio factory, 11@11½; choice old New York Goshen, 16@16½.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 15½@15½ for car load, and 16@16½ additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Cultivated quoted at $13@14 per barrel; common, $8@10.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; 6@6½ for halves and 5@6 for mixed. Apples very dull; 3@5c. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The market was generally reported a little firmer, and dealers generally were holding at 16, and so far as we could learn, the great majority of the sales were at that rate; anything less; however, quotations may be fairly given at 15@16.

FLOUR—The market is a shade firmer than it was in the early part of the week, but there is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and no quotable change in prices. We continue former quotations: $7.50@8 for Spring wheat flours, the inside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.-50@9 for fair to choice red winter wheats. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market has been more active within the past few days, and with very light receipts and diminished stocks, both in store and elevator, prices are firmer, and for some kinds an advance has been established. Oats quoted steady at 42@45c, as to quality, and in limited supply. Shelled Corn is also in light supply, hence, the recent advance is fully maintained, although there is not much inquiry for it; 51@52 on track, and 54@55 in the elevator—there has been quite a sharp advance in the west, our main source of supply, within the past week. Ear Corn is very scarce, and there is considerable inquiry for it; quotable at 55 in bulk, and 55 sacked. Rye—There is some inquiry for the best in the market, but the market is almost bare; we continue to quote at 85 to 90 for Spring, and 90@91 for fall, as to quality. There is no demand for Barley, and our market is almost bare; we continue to quote at 80 to 90 for Spring, and 90@91 for fall, as to quality. There is no demand for Rye—not enough doing to establish quotations.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade presents nothing especially new or important. Coffee is unchanged and more active at the seaboard, but there is no quotable change in prices. Sugars continue dull and weak, though the feeling is pretty general that prices cannot go much lower; some operators, however, have been so badly deceived in the course of the market during the past two months that they have nothing to say in regard to the future. New crop Orleans Sugars, 9@9½. Yellows, 8½@9. Common to Fair Refining, 8@8½. Molasses—Quoted at 33@35c. Syrups, 45@50c. Rice, 8@8½. Ham sausage 15c.

POTATOES—Continue to sell freely, and the market is well supplied; however, prices are unchanged. We quote in a jobbing way at 75@80 per bushel for mixed, and 85@90 for Peach Blows.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Clover is in good demand steady at $5.25@5.50, and Timothy at $3.75@4. Flax Seed selling readily at $2@2.05.

SHARDONS—18@18c per lb.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. }
SATURDAY, April 26, 1873. }

The following is a statement of the receipts of the stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle.	445	455 cars.
Hogs.	1,500	1,500 "
Sheep.	80	95 "
Horses.	53	42 "
Mules.	52	40 "
Total	778	780 "

CATTLE.

Trade opened a little tame on Monday; the supply was fair and buyers, or at least some of them, who were impressed with the belief that there was a good demand for cattle on hand, held off, expecting an increased supply and lower prices; however, in this they were disappointed, and the result was that prices were fairly obtained for the good cattle, as prices advanced slightly each succeeding day, closing yesterday, at an advance of ¼ to ½c per pound, as compared with the close early part of the week. The quality, considering the number on sale, was scarcely as good as it has been recently; the supply of what could be classified strictly extra shipping steers was unusually light, we noted but a single car load, and of those denominated good to prime the number was also small, scarcely equal to the demand; of fair to medium there was a full average supply, while of scalawags, the offerings, although small, were fully equal to the demand, as is always the case. There was a fair local attendance of buyers, but one of the largest of them, we allude to Logan Bro., left for some reason or other, did not take hold very freely this week; however, as already intimated, the demand was in excess of the supply, especially from Wednesday until the close; the best evidence of this was the sharp advance established in prices. Extra 1,500 pounds steers quotable at 6@6¼c; prime at 5¾@6c; fair to good, 5@5¼; common, 4½@5. Stock steers in steady demand and higher, ranging from 4½@5½, according to quality and condition. Bulls in fair demand, but there was not much inquiry for them, and we continue to quote at 3 to 5c, as to quality. Following is a partial list of sales of some of the commission firms:

Hazelwood & Blackstock: 41 averaging 1,400 at 6¾; 30, 1,250 at 6½; 15, 1,250 at 6½; 13, 1,150 at 6.25; 14 extra, 1,300 at 6¼; 20, 1,350 at 6¼; 6, 1,250 at 5¾; 16, 1,200 at 5¾; 20, 1,250 at 6¼; 63, 1,275, rough, at 5¼; 32, 1,300, 6; 10, 1,100 at 5.50.

SHEEP.

The run, although 15 cars short of last week, was still quite large, considerably above an average, but in view of the unfavorable weather and the advices from New York, trade has been fairly active all week, and the offerings of sheep are off fully 25c per cwt. the market, taking everything into consideration, held up better than could reasonably have been expected. Fully three-fourths of the supply consisted of clipped, and with a very limited supply of wooled sheep and if anything, the latter were in demand than last week, caused by the cold weather, prices were maintained, and in some instances a slight advance may have been realized. Once the weather turns warm again, and the indications at this writing are that it will within the next 24 hours, clipped sheep will again be at a premium, for this there are several reasons, one of which is the continued light receipts, and another cause is in the fact that a much larger number can be placed in a car which is a very important consideration. Prime to extra clipped may be quoted at 5¾@6c; medium to good, 5½@5¾; common, 4½@5. Wooled sheep quotable at 6¼@6¾c for common to extra.

Included in the arrivals were ten cars of Texas sheep, owned by J. H. Taylor, averaging 80 pounds per head. They were billed through from Austin, Texas, to New York, all rail, at a cost of about $1.50 per head, and some of them, we understand, were driven about 600 miles before reaching Austin. They had been well fed, and, for what they owned, in point of quality as native sheep, yet it was stated that, notwithstanding their long journey, they did not shrink. They were in small lots, and have no doubt worse sheep are being sold here every week. Mr. Taylor has understood, bought 6,000 of his sheep from one man who had herd of some 20,000.

Sadler, Barrett & Co. report as follows: 1 car clipped 82 pounds, 5¾; 1 do, fine wool, 87 pounds 5,30; 1 do, coarse, 78 pounds, 4¾; 1 do, 85 do, 4¾; 1 do, 75 do, 4; 1 do, 81 do, 5¼; 1 do, unshorn, 79 lbs, 6.35.

Tiery & Hamilton 321 unshorn Illinois, 90, 6¾; 218 clipped Ohio, 82, 5.10; 115 Washington Co. Pa., 88, 5¾; 107 Ohio, 88, 5¾; 227 Ohio, 89, 5.05; 151 Wash. Co. Pa., 86, 5.15.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 180 clipped, 85 lbs, 5.75; 84, 5.70; 90, 90, 4.60; 270, 83, 5¾; 74, 82, 5¾; 203, 96, 5.30; 179, 92, 5.25.

HOGS.

Since Wednesday the receipts have been scarcely equal to the demand, hence, the market has been gradually growing stronger, and prices are higher, especially for Yorkers, which to-day sold as high as 5.90, and good mixed at 5c. The Philadelphia buyers not being pressed, heavy hogs, the kind for that market, have not advanced much; they have been slow buyers yesterday and to-day at 5.10@5.15, although some extra selected, averaging 250@260 lbs, have been sold at 6¼. Should the demand for shipment to New York improve, selected grades will go higher, but as our market is at present entirely by the supply dealers must keep a lookout for the receipts and be controlled in their operations thereby.

Iron Markets.

LONDON, April 12.—We clip the following from the London Times: The Belgian iron trade has become more active, and Belgian ironmasters are beginning to entertain apprehensions as regards the future. The French iron trade, influenced by the course of affairs in Belgium and England, has also assumed a quieter tone. The orders of the last few days have presented generally little importance; prices have been firmly held by the capital of the Meurthe-et-Moselle group, white pig is selling at 58 6d @ top; rolled iron, forge make mill pig, brings £13 4s to £13 12s 6 ton; do. first class charcoal made, £14 8s to £14 16s 6 ton, and rough axles £14 10s to £15 5s ton. The forges of the Nord maintain a tariff of £13 5s 6 ton, but a contract for rail for early delivery is noted at £15 6 ton. There is little change to report in the French coal trade. The demand remains active, and colliery proprietors exhibit great reserve in concluding contracts. It is satisfactory to note that French colliery proprietors are extending their means of production by sinking new pits and employing many useful means of extraction. Belgian coal is becoming scarcer upon the Belgian markets, and the German coal comes to hand in more and more considerable quantities. The coal delivered in Belgium has thus far given satisfaction.—London Times, 12th.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Iron Age says: The market for American Pig Iron, all brands, continues very quiet and without new feature of importance. No. 1 is scarce for immediate delivery, but there are no indications, will be more plentiful in the near future. The principal cause of the scarcity at the moment is the fact that the demand during the early winter delayed the companies from laying in their supplies of merchantable ore, but now that the roads are becoming open, ore will be available soon replenish their stocks, and thus be able to make iron. The high price of Scotch iron has caused more demand for No. 2 than other brands, which has also tended to keep the supply short. No. 2 Foundry Iron is in ample supply for the present limited demand. Should Scotch iron, however, decline to the price of No. 1 American, it would cause an active demand for No. 2 for mixing. We quote: No. 1, $50.50; No. 2 Foundry, $46@48; and Gray Forge, $40@42. Manufactured Iron is only moderately active, but holders appear to be about steady at the decline noticed last week.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 26, 1873. }

The crude market has been very firm and somewhat excited during the past week, and prices are still tending upward; dispatches quoted all the way from $2.90@2.50, according to the "pipe line," equal to 6¾@6¾c per gallon delivered here. There is, as usual, various causes assigned for the advance, but the principal one seems to be in consequence of rumors of the production falling off. It is alleged, we do not vouch for its correctness, that there has been a material falling off in the yield recently, and it is attributed to the low prices having checked development. Refined is also firmer in sympathy mainly with the raw material, and prices are trending upward, although the market is comparatively quiet; exporters do not seem to be very urgent just now, and the western trade, to use a common phrase, is "played out," as it always is at this season of the year. Quotations may be given as follows: 16 @16½c on cars here, and 19¼@20 delivered in Philadelphia.

There was a conference of the Refiners' Association in this city this week, which was attended by some of the most prominent eastern dealers, including Mr. J. A. Bostwick, of New York, and W. G. Warden, of Philadelphia. As its sessions are always conducted with closed doors, we are unable to state the object of the meeting, the members say that it is not intended for the public to know.

There is a continued steady demand for oil barrels, and with a limited supply the recent advance is well maintained. Coopers quotable at $1.90@1.95; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $2.02½. Staves scarce and firm at $40@42 per M.

Receipts crude this week	41,683	bbls
" last "	41,146	"
" Jan. 1 to date	868,004	"
" same time, 1872	262,986	"
Exports refined this week	76,471	"
" last week	16,171	"
" Jan'y 1 to date	212,196	"
" same time, 1872	75,000	"

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. & R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 218 brls to Tack Brothe Fs, Philadelphia.

Livingstone Bros. 250 brls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxnard, 505 brls to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

P. Wiesenberger, 200 brls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Armour, M & Co., 200 brls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee and Sons 501 brls to J. A. Bostwick, New York.

Central Ref Co. 500 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

J. spear & Co. 210 barrels to Chas. Pratt, New York.

Central Ref Co. 195 barrels to Chas. Pratt New York.

Citizens Ref Co. 250 barrels to Charles Pratt, New York.

Total 3,500

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model O W, acct. Bushnell	1104
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson	866
Crystal O W, acct. Bushnell	469
Cosmos O W, acct. Stewart	244
Keystone O W, acct. Stevenson	240
Eagle O W acct. Stevenson	606
American O W, acct. "	319
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	97
Total	4,250

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Shipping List says: The market opened in the middle of the week with a brisk demand from both manufacturers and speculators, and since then about 1,800,000 lb. have changed ownership. As regards prices, nothing can be said but that they are firm, sales cases from 2 to 3 cents below the regular market value was accepted. The sales, with one or two exceptions, have been of Domestic fleece and fine grades, Foreign being still quiet. Advices from London, dated February 26, state that "Grease Wools have arrived in small quantities only. The demand for American account has been limited, but prices have undergone no change. A cape steamer, bringing 1,200 bales, has arrived, and for this and other Cape wools there is a moderate demand. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 91c.

BOSTON, April 26.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour unchanged; only order trade. Wheat: demand fair and prices firm; sales of 10,000 bushels at $1.60; held higher. Corn steady with a moderate demand; sales of 20,000 bushels at 54@55c for sound. Oats dull and prices drooping; No 2 at 39½c, on track. Rye steady; No 2 at 75c. Barley firm and in demand; No 2 at 77c. Whisky firm at 90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand fair; prices 25@50c lower; clear rib sides sold at 6½c. Bacon: shoulders, 5½@5¾c; clear rib sides, 6½@6¾c; clear sides, 6¾@7c. Lard: demand fair; prices 25@50c lower; tierces sold at 7½@7¾c; kegs at 8c. Hams unchanged. Live poultry quiet and nominal. Hay quiet and unchanged. Old straw nominal. Feathers: demand good at full prices. Butter and cheese: demand fair and market firm. Provisions quiet and nominal. Bulk shoulders 5¾@6c; bulk boxed shoulders 6@6¼c; bulk clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; bulk clear sides 6¾@7c; prime 6½c. Oats active and higher; receipts 18,000 bushels; new mixed, western 53@56c; old mixed, western 56@57c; white western 56@58c; black 52@55c. Eggs higher; receipts 102,000 bbls. Hay higher and in good demand; prices advanced to 40@50c. Hay dull but unchanged. Bran active at $14.50@15.00 per ton. Provisions firm and unchanged.

NASHVILLE, April 26.—Cotton dull and prices drop ping; low middling 16½c. Flour: demand light but holders firm at $7.25@7.50. Corn quiet and nominal; holders firm at $1.05@1.10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hay $26@30. Bran weak; demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 10c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sid s 7¾c. Bacon: demand fair and prices advanced; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $6.50@6.75. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1.60@1.65. Corn: demand fair and market firm; car lots, shelled 36@36½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 30@32c. Provisions firm and quiet; pork nominal at $15.50. Bulk shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 6c; clear sides 6½@6¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1.56@1.62, amber $1.65@1.68, white $1.65@1.70. Corn steady and 1c higher; mixed western 56@56½c; yellow 57@58c; white 56@57c. Oats steady with a good demand; No 1 white Pennsylvania at 46@47c; mixed western 43@44c; white 45@46c. Rye steady at 85@86c. Barley quiet and prices advanced 10 @ 15 cents. Whisky firmer at 91c for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 92c for Western. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess pork, $15.00 June. Lard quiet and weak and a shade lower at $6.75@6.87½ for prime steam. Bacon quiet and a shade easier; sales of Cumberland middl s, spring, at 6½c. Hams quiet and unchanged; sugar cured, with a moderate demand. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 91c.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring at $1.39@1.39½ cash; $1.39½ May; $1.40 June; No 3 do at 1.36; rejected nominal. Corn in fair demand and lower; sales of 70,000 bushels at 37½@38c for high mixed; 38½@38¾c for No 2; 38½@38¾c for rejected; 39½@39¾c for high mixed; 39½@39¾c for No 2; 39½@39